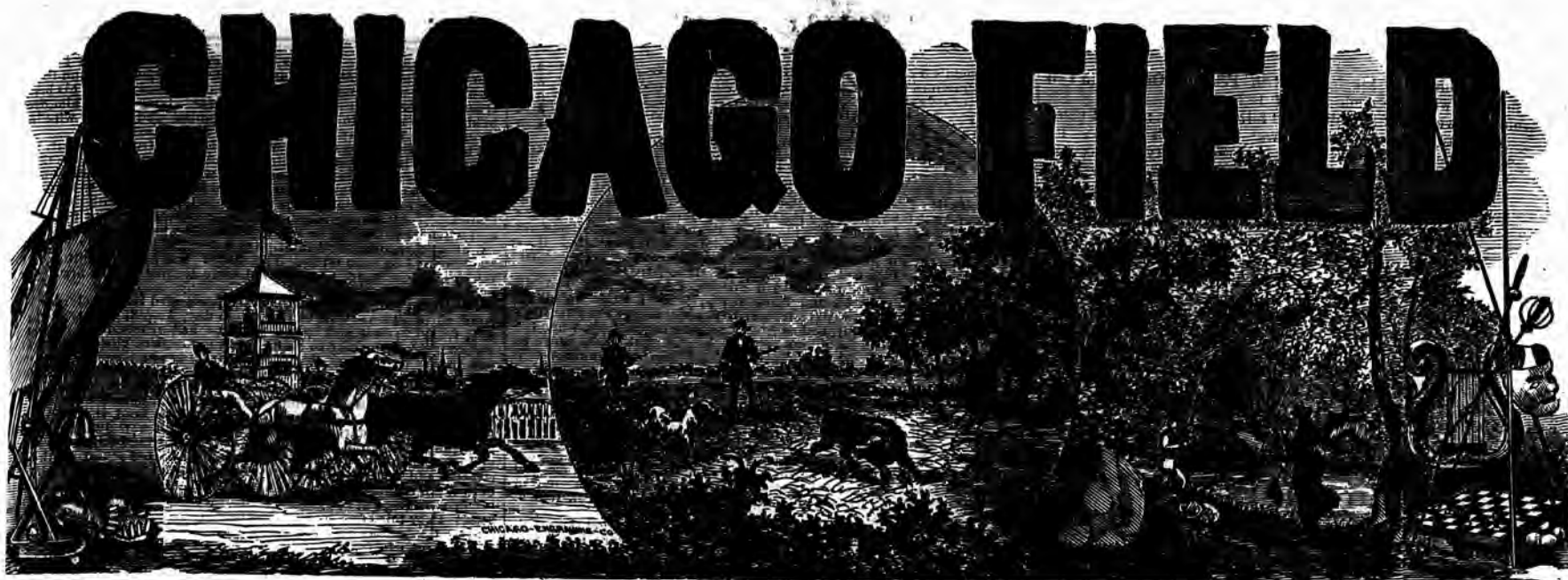




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Glass Ball Shooting as an Art and Pastime.

BY "ABE DAKOTAH."

As glass ball shooting has grown to an almost national popularity, a few words upon the subject may be of interest to the craft. In places where pigeons are not accessible the tyro becomes anything that may tend to the cultivation of his skill and nerve, during the close season, which are so liable to come into a rusty state of disease if no practice is obtainable; for the old adage that "Exercise gives strength," is no less applicable to shooting than to hosts of other cases; and how many of us must sorrowfully own, that before the advent of the "amber fruit," on the commencement of the shooting season, we have felt sadly in lack of that electric sympathy, which must exist between eye and finger, to enable one to attain to anything like excellence as a shot! How on one occasion when Ponto had carelessly flushed a cock in the alders, we had from an unconscious pressure of the finger caused the discharge of our piece before it was even on a level with the bird, who went unharmed to his next covert; or at another time from a shell resisting our efforts to extract it, we had become flurried, and when at last we were in readiness for the next shot, the same old carelessness had placed an immense miss in our score.

This want of care can only be remedied by continuous practice; and in a majority of locations such practice is most easily and cheaply obtained from the balls and trap.

It has been said by some, that, the sport is tame and unexciting about a contest in which the only game is balls, and dead balls at that; but with everything arranged in proper shape, your correspondent has never been able to see that the sport was less enjoyable than the same kind of work on pigeons. As for difficulty, it is certainly more easy to kill one's pigeons from a plunge trap, than to break the balls *a la* Bogardus from three or five traps. With three lively traps set 18 yards from the score, and ten yards apart, to be discharged by the puller, *ad libitum*, the shooter has a scope of sixty feet from right to left, in which his ball is to appear and dart in any conceivable direction. Under such conditions, if the shooting does lack the exciting element of being a *meat provider*, it will surely not be found wanting in a demand for scientific skill; and the gunner who can get on nine out of ten balls coming into range from three traps by chance, will experience as little difficulty in securing his twelve straight on pigeons from plunge traps, for if he possesses the requisite quickness with which to secure the balls, nine out of ten pigeons will be cut down before they make more than an effort to mark out a course of flight.

IMPLEMENTS.

For my own use I prefer a trap of the Purdy pattern, consisting of a wooden lever, thirty inches long by one and a half inches square, of ash or maple, supported upon the bed-piece by two stout wooden standards; the lever is hung between these ten inches from one end; at the short end is fastened the rubber spring, and at the other a cup of strap iron or tin in which the ball is placed. The height at which the ball flies, is regulated by the length of a check-cord, one end of which is attached to the lever in front of the standards, and the other to a staple in the bed or sill. The force is easily regulated by the amount of rubber used. A rubber spring made for the purpose is sold by W. Holberton, at the Sportsmen's Emporium, in New York, for seventy-five cents per dozen. From three to six of these springs will give the necessary amount of force, the distance a ball will be thrown varying between twenty and seventy feet. A trap like the above can be constructed by any one capable of using tools at a cost not to exceed \$1.50, and if it will not excel a Bogardus trap, or any other of similar build and five times the cost, your correspondent is no judge.

The principal objection to traps using long metal springs, is that they are so extremely liable to give out just when they are

most needed, and once broken are not easily replaced without considerable trouble and expense; another fault is their want of adjustability respecting force.

Regarding balls, after I have examined nearly all of the best brands, I feel warranted in saying, that the Paine Feather Filled ball is without doubt the best and highest priced ball on the market. After plenty of trials the fact seems conclusively proven that the Bogardus ball is nearly a failure; first, they are made too heavy to insure being easily or certainly broken, being frequently picked up with shot marks upon them, and still intact. They are not uniform in weight, as in one barrel balls will be found varying from one and three-fourths ounces to three and three-fourths ounces. This of course makes trouble. The Paine is found remarkably uniform in weight, the manufacturers offering a large forfeit for one found above the maximum weight of two ounces.

The best empty ball for the money appears to be a plain amber ball made by Whitney & Johnson, of 21 Lake St., Chicago; in

trap (only one) at a distance of ten yards from the score, set in such a manner as to throw the balls nearly in a perpendicular direction to a distance of about twenty feet. Let the learner hold his gun at the "ready," shown in the position of Bogardus' rules, and just as the ball reaches its equidistance take a quick aim eight inches below, pull, and a shower of broken glass is the result. After a small amount of practice on this style of shot the check may be lengthened to give a straight-away shot, and this in turn, after some proficiency is attained, may be changed for a quarterer to the right or left, using the same amount of spring as at first.

Next, the same routine may be gone through at fifteen yards and then at eighteen yards, the distance according to rules, and by using more force and three or five traps, the shooting can be made of endless variety. After the shooter has become reasonably sure on singles with two traps set, ten yards apart and sixteen yards from the score, he may begin on doubles, but in this the first barrel fired should be at the right or left ball, according as the shooter is right or left handed, and the first ball should be

struck a little before it reaches the height of its flight, and aiming about eighteen inches above it, this will give time for securing the second in first part of its fall by holding the same distance under it. The amusement may be nicely varied by the introduction of a few fancy shots, such as tossing one's ball one's self, standing back to the trap and turning at the call pull, or having a man stand behind the shooter and throw the ball over his head with as much force as possible; also quite an exciting method often tried at close of match for practice, is called *skirmishing*. For this arrange the men in a skirmish line, placing them about ten or fifteen yards apart. In front of one end of the line is the thrower, distant twenty-five yards, who throws the ball with as much force as possible straight past the line, each one firing in turn as he passes. This is the most difficult of shots, and affords the best of practice, besides awakening reminiscences of the old, exciting war times.

BOGARDUS AND CARVER.

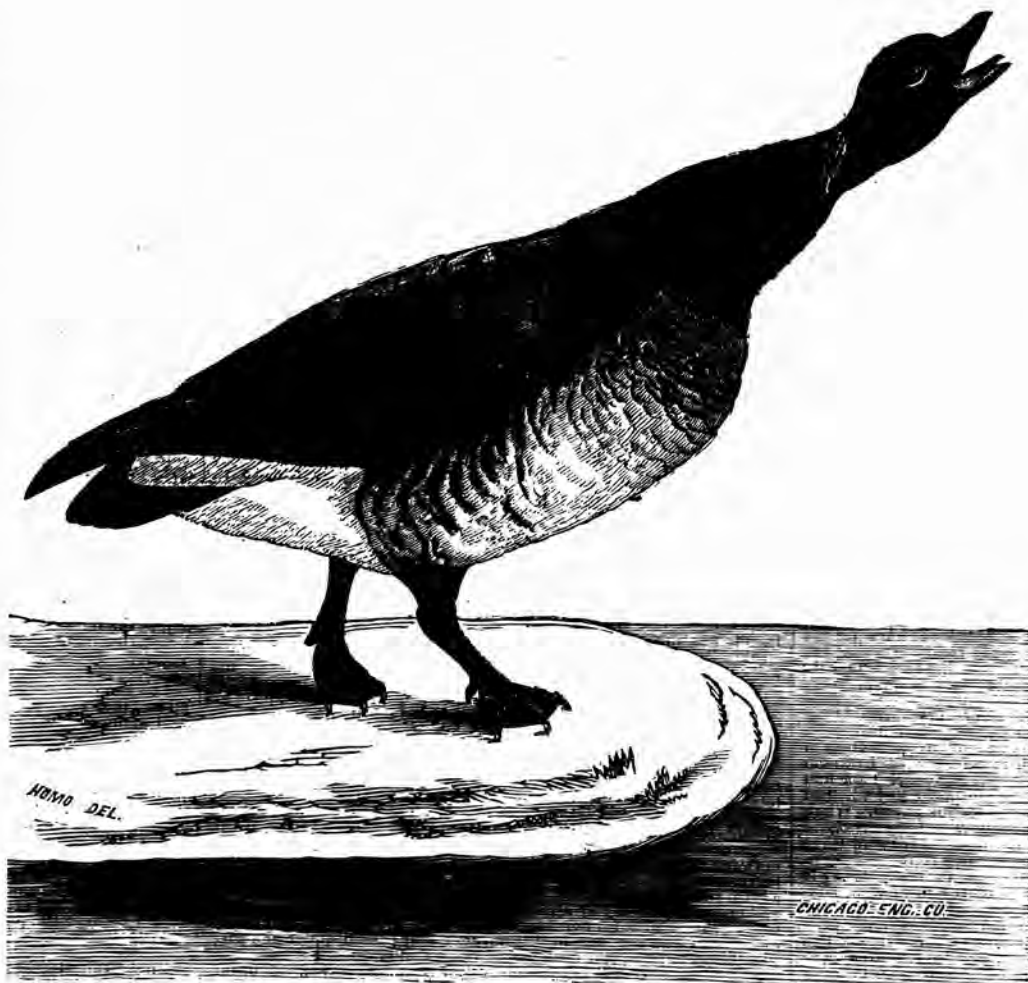
As a diversity of opinion exists about these unquestionably great shots, a few words regarding them in a comparative way, may be said with propriety. Altogether there is something approaching the miraculous, in the shooting of both men. Carver in his shooting from the hip, and in his triple shot, first two misses and the third a break, are both marvelous exhibitions of scientific skill, when we consider the certainty with which both are made, to say nothing of the way he smashes lead pencils and coins thrown into the air, and his shots at passing birds near and far. Yet when we compare the distance and manner of shooting as practiced by Carver, with that of the "old reliable" Captain, the amount of skill exhibited seems more nearly equal than one might at first suppose.

First, as to distance in time matches at balls, Carver usually shoots with four yards rise, while Bogardus stands at fifteen; as to manner of projecting the balls, the man tossing those shot at by Carver sends them up perpendicularly to a distance of ten or fifteen feet, those for Bogardus being thrown from two or more traps in various directions, and with a greater velocity than those tossed by hand.

By comparing scores, notwithstanding the greater difficulty in his manner of shooting, we find that Bogardus in his time match at 5,000 on January 8d, last, broke the 5,000 out of 5,156 shot at, in six hours thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds. While the "Doctor" on the 13th of July, in breaking his first 5,000 missed 687, his time being for the same number six hours, fifty-nine minutes and twenty seconds.

Further, the greatest number straight also falls to the Captain, he having on July 4, 1877, at Lincoln, Ill., broken the last three hundred of 1,000 balls, time match without a miss, time of whole match seventy-two minutes and fifteen seconds; total number missed, twenty-seven.

While the record of the "Doctor," we believe, shows his best



THE BRANT GOOSE—(*Anser Bernicla*).—(SEE PAGE 407.)

measurement it is a trifle larger than the Paine, but of about the same weight and uniformity; they are sold at the remarkably low price of \$3.50 per barrel. A very fine light-weight ball is a smooth one, made in blue and amber, by Whitall & Tatum, of Philadelphia, a trifle under size. They are of fine quality and sold at about the same price as the Whitney & Johnson.

E. T. Martin also furnishes a plain ball, which combines, at a low price, all the good features of the "Paine." The feathers might add an element of superiority to the Paine in large matches where exactness of ruling is required, but for ordinary practice and small shoots, one cannot fail to obtain satisfactory results from the cheap Chicago balls mentioned above, at a little more than half the price of the so-called first-class balls.

A few words may now be in order, for the benefit of those who may be desirous of attaining some proficiency in the craft, and who have yet to make a first shot. First, as to loads at the beginning, three drachms good powder and one and one-fourth ounces shot of No. 8 soft, or No. 9 chilled, will be found the thing, in general, for a first trial of an ordinary shot. Place the

Third heat.—Proteus still remained the favorite in the pool, bringing \$50 to \$80 for the field. There was no trouble in the start, May Queen having the lead. Adelaide shook the rest away from the first half passed by the Queen and took the pole, but she was the first to fall halfway between the first and second quarters, retaining until half way back in the rear, having left his feet on the side of the quarter-pole, handicapped Adelaide, putting her length between them, and trotting the quarter before she got to third poles, in a 1:18 gait. Her driver made up all effort after the last quarter to keep up her speed and allowed her to jog in the heat in 2:31½, Adelaide coming second, Carrie third, at as per summary.

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

Fish Gossip.

Fishing has been good this year, so far, all over North America, both as a business and a sport. In the vicinity of New York, where there is finer fishing and in greater variety than any other city can show, the catches have been good. Blue fish have been abundant both in Great South Bay and Gardner's Bay of Long Island. Along the Jersey coast the season is, and has been, better than usual.

Never have striped bass (rock fish) been more plentiful than now in Newark Bay and Kill von Kull, while up the sound and along Massachusetts coast the fishermen have done well. The accounts which we have lately received from Halifax of the cod and halibut catch of New Foundland are very favorable. On the Grand Bank and in St. Mary's Bay, and the straits of Belle Isle, the fishermen have had fair returns, although not as good as last season, while the reports from other parts of that region are not so good. Down the coast the fishing has been excellent and shipments from Virginia and North Carolina of fresh fish via the Old Dominion Steamship Line to New York have rather exceeded last year.

Angling, as a general thing, has never been better, owing, in a great measure, to the stocking of streams and lakes. The Canadian rivers have yielded sport and profit to their owners or lessees. Black bass are reported very numerous in the Delaware, Potomac and some other rivers, while the catches of lake trout in Osego, Skaneateles, Canandaigua and other New York lakes is greater than for many years. The same is reported from Wisconsin, Michigan and New Hampshire.

Brook trout are rather on the decrease in many parts, notably the Adirondacks, and this may be attributed to over fishing, both lawful and unlawful, and the fact that although this fish was the first one to attract fish culturists, as a private enterprise, it is only a short time since it was taken hold of by state commissions for stocking public waters, and so has not begun to be felt as the other and older plantings have.

Few people realize how long it really takes to stock up depleted streams. That a trout will grow to catchable size in three years, is true, but the ten thousand fry have dwindled from natural causes, and if no more are put in, it is six years before their progeny, if any, show in feeble numbers. To properly stock a stream, the same number should be placed in it for at least five years, and some sort of protection afforded them at breeding times. Neither the Connecticut nor the Delaware are furnishing salmon for the angler, although the former river has sent many to market, but if the whole of the first year's crop is harvested by pound nets at the mouth of the river, and not allowed to breed, then the investment only goes to show that this river could be made a salmon stream with proper protection, but that the greedy fishermen killed the fish that would have laid the golden eggs.

From the Pacific coast we learn, through the California papers, that Salmon and trout are plentiful.

The San Francisco Sunday Chronicle says that "Salmon are so abundant and voracious in the McCloud that trout fishers are compelled to reduce their bait to the minimum quantity in order to avoid catching salmon."

This will read queerly to those Canadian salmon fishers who are so tormented by trout taking the fly which they intend for "nobler game," that they fling the poor fish upon the ground with imprecations upon his greediness; and it also shows that California anglers in pursuit of sport are above the "meat" consideration which we so love to deery, but which is hardly applicable in the case of salmon versus trout.

A correspondent of the same paper says: "The salmon are plentiful in all the streams on the south and southwest sides of the mountain in the Sacramento, in the McCloud and in their tributaries. They are also full of trout, the McCloud and Dolly Varden varieties."

And he likewise endorses the opinion of the above writer who considers the salmon a nuisance to the trout fisher.

Imagine what a paradise for a salmon angler it must be where he writes: "Salmon were never more numerous than in the McCloud this year; the same is true of trout. In fact, I never saw these fish more abundant anywhere. They will not take the fly by any persuasion. It is just a waste of time to try them, for the salmon are spawning and the trout live on the roe, which they pick up as it washes out of the gravel of the spawning beds and floats down stream. Using this for bait, any quantity of fish may be taken, either trout or salmon. For the latter you need to use the largest of the roe. For fishing there in the present state of affairs you want a large sinker, and a leader about ten feet long. The sinker goes to the bottom and the current sweeps the bait along right where the fish will see and go for it. Then you have to mind where you cast, for the salmon are so numerous and voracious that they become a nuisance. They afford good sport for the first half-dozen, but they fight like tigers, are strong and gamey, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and as it takes from half an hour to an hour and a half to kill one, they soon become tiresome, and when you feel in the mood for catching trout they are a damned nuisance. You have to be careful to fish in the eddies and still water inside the currents for trout, and if your bait happens to get out toward the edge of the current, in a moment a salmon has you and you are in for a tussle for a fish which tires you, which you don't want, and which, after landing, you throw back into the water. We used to hook eight or ten a day in that way while fishing for trout, and Frank Pixley swore himself hoarse at the salmon which would persist in taking his hook when he was after trout. If a man desired to pay his attention entirely to salmon in the pools of the Sacramento, he could, no doubt catch fifteen or twenty a day. In about four weeks the salmon will have done spawning at Horseshoe Bend, on the McCloud, and will then take the fly, and when the trout are no longer able to get the spawn they will also condescend to notice the fly. Our party also tried the fish at Castle Lake, near Castle Rock, but did not succeed with the fly. The fish have left the lake and are now in the outlet, spawning; but in three or four weeks they will be back in the lake again, when they will be ravenous for the fly. The best way for people to get to this region from this neighborhood is to take the cars for Redding, thence by stage twenty-three miles to Allen's, on the stage road near the United States fishery, where they can visit the works and see the process of hatching salmon and catch trout and salmon in the McCloud at this point. Next take the stage to Southern, where one can fish successfully for salmon and trout in the Sacramento."

Now, we ask you, isn't it queer? How scores of our salmon-fishing friends will smile at the complaint of a man who finds the salmon too gamey! Think of it, he tires you! "Verily," they would say, "this man should sit on the corner of the dock and fish for cunners."

How we would like to get tired by a few good salmon; but the distance is too great to walk, and we must wait until the rates on the railroads are down to fifty cents for the round trip from Chicago to San Francisco before we can indulge. We have begun

to save up for it, but fear that age and its infirmities will overtake us before we get the half dollar. Salmon too gamey! Never mind those shrimps, George, we are not in the humor for perch fishing this week—we don't feel well.

Harlet Lake.

ASHLAND, WIS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Your correspondent, "Will Wildwood," in your last issue calls attention to a little lake in this neighborhood, which he recommends to the angling brotherhood as a fine bass lake. I am able to corroborate all he can possibly say in its praise. Last week I concluded to vary my sport of trout fishing by a day with the black bass, and accordingly procured a guide who knew where Lake Harlet lay hidden in the pine wilderness. I took my wife with me to enjoy the rare sport which I was promised, and boarding the 7 A. M. train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, was dropped by the accommodating conductor at Trout Brook bridge, about sixteen miles down the line from here. As the train swept on, our guide plunged into the forest, followed by my wife and myself, and after an hour's tramp through what would have been an almost impenetrable wood, but for a tolerably well-defined blazed trail, we emerged upon a lovely little lake, covering probably eighty acres, entirely surrounded by lofty pines and thick undergrowth, which grew close down to the water's edge, and whose shadows were reflected upon its glassy surface, lay Lake Harlet, as if inviting us to cast in our lines and give it life for a brief time. The guide started along its lovely banks in search of his skiff, which he said was somewhere in the lake; and in his absence we got out our tackle and began our sport. Hardly had I cast in my line ere it was taken greedily and I landed a black bass which would weigh fully a pound. My wife became immediately as enthusiastic as myself, and as soon as her line could be adjusted she followed me to the log on which I stood and cast in, both of us landing beauties immediately. The guide returned in a few moments to find six fine bass lying in the grass; and getting into the skiff, he paddled us around to different points on the lake, at all of which we had equally good sport. I never saw bass so gamey or so plentiful. We fished actually till we were tired of catching them—if such a fish story can be believed coming from an amateur. At twelve o'clock we came ashore for lunch and a rest, intending to take a fresh start about two o'clock. But the guide, who had been viewing the string and thinking of the tramp back to the railroad, said to me, "How many fish do you want to catch to-day, Mr. Munson?" I answered that I was absolutely indifferent whether I had a thousand or five thousand, and he remarked, "Well, I thought I would just ask you, for we have about all we can carry home now, and if you catch any more it will only be waste." We counted them and found forty, that averaged about one pound each, and we stopped right there. I believe we could easily have caught an hundred more in the afternoon. They run very uniformly in size, not varying an ounce, I think, and they furnish as fine sport to the angler as any fish he can take. We used minnows, or rather small parts of minnows, for we very soon concluded not to waste whole ones on them. We fished with neither sinkers nor floats, simply casting the baited hook as far out as the rod would permit it to be thrown, and generally drawing it in before it sank to the bottom with a fine bass hooked. I believe we would have done as well with worms, or meat, or flies, or perhaps a piece of red flannel. I expect they would bite at anything from the voracious manner in which they went for our minnows. My wife and I had thrown our lines in about eight feet apart on one occasion, when I felt my hook taken and the bass dart off, making my line whistle through the water. Just then her hook was taken and away went her line as mine had done. We both began reeling in, thinking we each had a fine one, but as our hooks neared the surface they began coming suspiciously close together, and as we hauled in, both of us had fastened the same bass. We landed him in the boat, and, as it was a double shot, I gallantly gave the honor to the lady in the case, and she scored one more.

On Monday I am going down again to try them, in company with Messrs. Chas. L. Hunt, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hunter, young Wilson Hunt, and young Charley Powell, all of St. Louis, and Mr. Hull, of LaFayette, Ind., taking our guide of last week. By the way, I very gladly recommend this young gentleman, George Davis, a son of Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the Colby House here, to any gentlemen who may come up here to fish. They will find him, as I have, a very agreeable and gentlemanly companion, very willing to add to their sport, and very capable of guiding them to the streams and lakes of this region.

When we got back from the lake to the railroad—to resume my story—having a few hours to spare, I went down to Trout Brook, just under the bridge, and in an hour or so had twelve speckled trout in my creel, not large ones, but esteemed by epicures hereabouts superior to the ordinary brook trout, these being known as mountain trout.

The train picked us up as it came by, and we came into the hotel here bearing our spoils triumphantly, after one of the most pleasant days I ever enjoyed. Mr. Henry Pratt, gen'l ticket agent of the Wis. Cent. R. R., fished Lake Harlet in June of this year, in company with three ladies, after one of whom he christened the lake, and I suppose my wife is the fourth lady that has ever cast a hook into its waters. I would, in recommending this little "bass mine" to sportsmen, suggest to the married ones by all means to bring their wives along and let them share the enjoyment. In fact, ladies can enjoy the elegant trout fishing in which this region abounds, and ought to be brought along. I will give you an account of our next Monday's trip. Till then good-bye.

JNO. W. MUNSON.

The John A. Grindle.

JACKSON, MISS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We have a fish here that we call "John A. Grindle," but what his other names may be in different parts, if it is found there, I do not know. They grow up to ten pounds weight, and are perfectly worthless except for sport, but for the latter they are grand. They are far ahead of our trout. I beg your pardon, you say we must not call them trout any more, but black bass. Well, our black bass then or any other fish I know of.

Grindle, or John A., as we familiarly term them, are my favorite fish when I want a day's sport, for they are dead game, never giving up until tired out, and it takes a long time to tire him. Of course the man who fishes for the pot swears when he gets a John A., and then breaks his head, but the pot-fisher don't want gameness or sport, though he thinks he wants the latter; meat is what he is after and a John A. bothers him. A favorite place for our fish is across the river and through the thickets to Lawrence Lake, which is so surrounded by swamp that it is difficult to approach, but which is much frequented by anglers in season. Our manner of taking the Grindle is usually with a reed pole, with a hook without a reel, and a strong hook and line baited with a live minnow, which we cast and troll.

John A. is a terrific biter, and as fierce a fighter as I ever knew, and he lasts. One day last week I killed fourteen, weighing from three to seven pounds apiece, and one of these fish fought me over half an hour. Think of that! half an hour's ex-

Fourth Heat.—After two false trials the word was given, with Carrie a good first. Proteine was going at a rapid rate and before the quarter was reached took the pole from her. He widened the gap with every stride, coming an easy winner in 2:30½. The contest for second place was a lively one between Carrie, King Philip, and Adelaide. The first had the best of it until she came down near the wire, when she left her feet and crossed the score running, for which she was put back to eighth place. Richard got second, King Philip third. Albemarle had been driven at the beginning of the heat.

Fifth Heat.—The excitement was so intense over the victory of Rarus that little interest was manifested in this heat by any but those who had their money invested on the result of the race. They started off on the sixth attempt, with Carrie leading. Around the turn Proteine left her feet and it cost her her place, Midnight going to the side of Carrie, and putting her behind him. Midnight led Carrie by a length at the quarter, with Proteine a bad third. Proteine now demonstrated her ability to recover lost ground by rapidly closing up the gap between herself and the leaders. She continued on and nabbed Midnight, he being on even terms with Carrie. All of a sudden the three came to a break. Proteine recovered soonest, went to the front, and was never caught again throughout the heat, coming in in 2:10½, with great ease.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$2,000, for 2:20 class; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

Oliver & Briggs' b m Proteine	5	4	1	1
J. Splan's b m Adelaide	2	1	2	4
C. M. Reed's blk g Midnight	1	9	5	6
J. Murphy's ch g Richard	6	7	6	2
W. Mack's b m Carrie	3	2	3	7
J. F. Gilbert's b m King Philip	9	3	8	5
C. S. Green's b m May Queen	7	5	7	4
A. Goldsmith's br g Powers	8	8	4	7
F. Van Ness' gr g Albemarle	4	6	5	8

Time—2:18½, 2:19½, 2:21¼, 2:20½, 2:19½.

THE 2:20 RACE.

First heat.—All the original entries for this race started, with the exception of Schuyler. They got the word in the first scoring, with Wolford Z in front. Bonsetter went for the leader and was on even terms with him when going into the turn. Wolford did not remain in company with her for any length of time, and at the quarter had already opened a gap of a length between her and Maxwell, who had forged up from fifth position. At the half Wolford Z. was two lengths ahead of Maxwell, with Bonsetter on a dead run holding third place; the race past the three-quarter pole was highly exciting; Maxwell straining every muscle for the leadership, but it was no go, for Wolford kept on the even tenor of his way, and won the race by a length in 2:24¼. Steve Maxwell second, Goldfinder third, and Bonsetter, who had done a good deal of running, and finished seventh, was set back to eighth place.

Second heat.—Maxwell sold for \$25 against \$75 for the field. They got away immediately, with Bateman having a slight advantage. He broke after rounding the turn, and Goldfinder took the pole and led on past the quarter, half and three-quarter, with Wolford doggedly at his wheel. The home stretch showed a new phase of affairs. Bonsetter came up even with Wolford, and trotted so fast that many were willing to give him the heat. Just then the brown mare left her feet, however, and fell back to the rear. But so fast did she come on when she recovered that she finished third. The race for first place was narrowed down to three, and hotly was it contested between Wolford and Goldfinder and Lady Vorhis. But Wolford proved too much for them and came in by half a length in 2:23¼.

Third Heat.—Wolford Z. sold for \$50 against \$45 for the field. When the word was given Nancy Hackett, the outside horse, had the advantage by over a length, and cut straight for the pole, which she captured and was never overtaken throughout the heat, although warmly pressed by Bonsetter and Wolford all around the back stretch. Bonsetter looked as the probable victor when within fifty rods of the score, but owing to an unfortunate break just then, lost all chances of gaining the desired goal. The rest finished as per summary.

Fourth Heat.—Steve Maxwell at once went to the front and held that advantage until rounding into the turn, when Bateman captured that highly prized position. But he soon gave way to Nancy Hackett, who could not be caught from thence out, and crossed under the wire a neck in advance of Bonsetter, who had done nobly after passing the half-pole. Wolford Z. also made it hot for the leader, but only came near enough to get third place.

Fifth Heat.—In the pools Nancy Hackett now brought \$30 to \$17 for the field. A beautiful start was effected almost immediately. Nancy took the pole, closely pursued by Bonsetter and Wolford Z. The positions were unchanged until the three-quarter pole was reached, at which stage the field was divided into two lines, Nancy Hackett, Bonsetter and Wolford Z. forming one, the rest the other. Down the home stretch the race for first place lay between Nancy Hackett and Steve Maxwell, who left his rank and made for the leader, gaining at every pace, but as the wire was approached he broke and all his hopes were blasted, and so Nancy won the heat and race in 2:21¼. The position will find ready explanation in the

SUMMARY.

W. C. & J. Wood's r m Nancy Hackett	4	8	1	1
J. T. Smith's b g Wolford Z.	1	1	3	4
D. B. Hubbard's b s Bonsetter	8	3	2	3
J. Murphy's g g Steve Maxwell	2	6	4	2
W. J. Norris' ch m Lady Voorhis	7	2	7	5
S. F. Twichell's s s Goldfinder	3	4	6	8
A. Goldsmith's br g Bateman	6	5	5	7
G. W. Voorhis' b m Monarch Rule	5	7	8	7

Time—2:24¼, 2:23¼, 2:22¼, 2:20, 2:21¼.

RARUS AGAINST TIME.

This proved to be the great event of the week. All the horses entered to compete for the special purse were drawn with the exception of Rarus. When he appeared he was greeted with rounds of applause. After going up and down the track to warm him to his work, Splan, his driver, gave the word and he was sent away. He went around the track without as much as a skip and crossed the score in 2:17. It was a question whether he could do better that day, in the face of the strong wind which prevailed. He started out for the second time with his running mate close at his wheel, but when the quarter was reached, he left his feet. He was jogged in then without any attempt at speed, and made the mile in 2:50. The third trial, which followed almost immediately did not result much better than the last. He broke just after leaving the score and was called back; at last he got to understand what was wanted of him. He started off at a rattling stride, made the quarter in 33½, 2:14 gait, and on the slowest quarter of the track. He flew around the backstretch aided by the gale which was then blowing, and made the half in 1:06½, and passed the last quarter the watch marking 1:38½; 2:14 was almost assured, but no one was ready for what followed. On he came, faster and faster, eagerly watched by the vast and breathless concourse. Two minutes were recorded, and he was near the distance stand; and so on every second was noted until he swept under the wire, the hands on the watches pointing to the hereafter memorable figures of 2:13½. The excitement which followed is indescribable; Rarus was taken out of his harness, and his owner led him to the judges' stand, where he was presented with a basket of choice flowers. So ended the greatest meeting ever held in Buffalo; or, better said, in the world.

RARUS TROTS IN 2:13½.—The crowning event of Buffalo's great meeting last week was the greatest trotting performance in the world, in which the nonpareil, Rarus, has beaten Goldsmith Maid's 2:14 by three-quarters of a second. Without skip or waver he went to the quarter in 33½ seconds, and swept with the ease of a swallow in flight to the half in 1:06½, the thoroughbred hanging on his flank. He reached the third quarter in 1:38½, and when the peerless record of the Maid's was announced beaten, the cheers were deafening. Splan was the lion of the hour, and the excitement was of the wildest description.

Amusements.

HAVERTY'S THEATRE.—On Monday evening last Haverly's Theatre opened with the Colville Folly Company, in "Babes in the Woods," to a crowded house. The theatre has been cleaned from top to bottom, both externally and internally, and with its new dress of paint, drop curtain and seats is the handsomest theatre in the city. There is nothing of the Adelphi left. Everything indicates that Haverly's will be the most attractive theatre during the coming season. Engagements with the most prominent stars have been consummated.

HOOLYER'S THEATRE.—On Monday night last Sig. E. Majeroni appeared as Corporal Simon in the "Old Corporal." The interest in the play centers in the character of Corporal Simon, who is suddenly struck down, and has the opportunity of some fine acting, which he avails himself of to the fullest extent. Sig. Majeroni showed himself to be a finished artist. The support with one or two exceptions was very poor, indeed a worse lot of sticks one does not often see. Miss Marian Lester, as Mina de Rantsberg, was remarkably good, her conception and rendition of the character being artistic. Little Marie Lester was good as Emmeline, as was also Harry Webber a corichon.

citing fun, alternating between hope and fear, and then crowned with success. This is a delight that the pot-fisher never felt with his stiff pole twitching out his little fish before he fairly feels them, in his haste to get another. Having told you so much about them, I will now try and give you a description of the fish as far as I am able, not being a scientist; but hope that you may be able to recognize it and tell us something of it.

John A. is a soft-finned fish, not a spine about him. His body is round and long like a pike or jack, and has heavy scales, which are round, that is, have no prickles like a perch or bass. His tail is rounded, but not evenly; it is as if the lower portion was worn off, but the young ones are so, and I think it natural. His head is covered with hard plates and looks like the head of a reptile; it has two sets of teeth, with some on the roof of the mouth and others back near the gullet. There is but one fin on his back, but it runs nearly the whole length of it, and is soft and of even height. The lower fins are large, and a pair in the middle of its belly. There is sometimes a black spot as big as a quarter of a dollar on its tail, and we call them John A.'s and "spotted Grindie," according as they have or are without the spot. They live a long time out of water. There, that is as near as I can come to his likeness, unless I add that it has an expression of ferocity in its whole look. If you ever come down our way I will take great pleasure in showing you how we catch them. Come down here and stay a couple of weeks and try it. It won't cost you a nickel, and we have boats and everything at your service.

MISSISSIPPI.

[With many thanks for the invitation, which we hope to be able to accept some day, when the sign in the moon comes right, we will also add a few words to this interesting communication.

Your description of the fish is most excellent, a scientist could hardly have done it better, and the manner in which you have noted the salient points of your game, shows that you have the eye of a naturalist. We hope all our readers will note this description and when they have occasion to give us one, will imitate it. First, they will notice, this correspondent tells us whether it is hard or soft finned, then the shape of its body, position of fins, character of the scales, head, teeth, etc., while usually we only get, "It has a forked tail and is black on the back, with yellowish sides, and silvery belly," which might apply to a cat-fish, or a sucker. The fish to which our correspondent refers is called "bowfin," "dog-fish," "mud-fish," and "lawyer," in different parts. It is the *Amia calva*, and is common to the basins of the great lakes and the Mississippi, as well as in some of the southern rivers of the Atlantic slope. In our issue of July 6th, we referred to this fish under the name of John A. Grindie, and said, "we do not know where Mr. Grindie resided, but to have such a worthless, disreputable fish called after him was indeed a terrible retribution. Will some of our Southern friends tell us about this, and what fearful thing the man did to merit this?" This question has not yet been answered, and it may be that the name was given so long ago that its origin has been forgotten. In many parts of the South, this term is common and we found it at Norfolk, Va. Covering so much territory would indicate that the name has been in use some time. Who was John A. Grindie?

John A. is not only interesting as a "link" between the past and present, as it is one of the few ganoids now found living, but which form the bulk of our fossil fishes, but also, as is common in its class, is somewhat reptilian in the form of its air bladder, which is something like their lungs, thus approaching a higher type than most fishes.

We have heard singular stories of their voracity, and as to their ferocity, we have been told that in the Spring they run up ditches to spawn and watch their nests and young, and that if a man walks near their charge they will follow him and spring out of the water to bite him. We would very much like to know the truth of this, and invite our friends to give us the facts, even at the risk of spoiling a good story, as facts often do. There is a good field for observation in the habits of fishes, for those who have opportunities, which has been but little worked, as the most of our older ichthyologists were "closet-naturalists" who have only seen fish in alcohol tanks. The present generation take more to field work, but the field is vast and, in many cases hard to work in from the nature of the medium in which fishes live.—Ed.]

NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES.—Boston, Mass.—Editor *Chicago Field*.—The Fish Commissioners of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire met last week in the last-named state to perfect plans for re-stocking the Connecticut and Merrimack with salmon, and also for protecting them.

One hundred thousand California salmon were last year put into the Merrimack river, and the Connecticut river, which already has been pretty well provided with the same fish, in this year to get a still further supply. The work of hatching and distributing goes on steadily in these states, and in a few years we shall obtain valuable results from it.

The *CHICAGO FIELD* is doing good work in suggesting profitable fishes and pointing out abuses, and I am pleased to note its independent tone in these matters, and that it is perfectly just to all.

There is not a copy of your paper that I read without learning something new concerning fish, their breeding, structure, habits or relationships.

When you come to Boston, let us know, and we will wet our lines.

W. H. C.

OUR FAILURES.—Last Spring we wrote to many places and persons for eggs of the hellbender, the Proteus, or mud puppy, the fresh water dog fish and the gar. The eggs of the two first we did not get, on account of the lateness of the season when we applied, but a fisherman friend in Virginia sent some eggs of what he believed to be the dog fish, or Grindie, *amia*, but which proved on hatching to be newts, as we suspected from the appearance of the eggs. Shortly after we received about 100 eggs, said to be of the gar, *lepidosteus*, in a state of decomposition. Then we thought of turning our attention to the lamprey, and wrote to Mr. Chalmers, at Holyoke, Mass., a famous place for their nests, but owing to rises in the river, and other causes, he found it impossible to obtain the eggs, although many nests were plainly visible. It may be that the lamprey is through spawning, hatched and gone, for we don't know their season. We publish this that friends may know our wants. We are always glad of eggs of fishes and aquatic reptiles. Pack in damp moss in a perforated tin box, and send by mail.

A FISH HAWK KILLS AN IMPORTED FISH.—Baltimore, Md.—Editor *Chicago Field*.—Quite a sensation was made at our ponds in Druid Hill Park one day last week by a fish hawk plunging from a great height into the bosom of Druid Lake, and seizing one of the golden tench, imported a few years ago, and which have grown and bred here. The hawk dropped the fish for some reason before getting beyond the lake, and the fish fell back with a splash, dead. It was about eleven inches long and in fine condition, and would probably have weighed a pound and a half. The hawk might have been scared at something, which caused it to drop the fish, for by the marks of its talons it had a secure grip upon its prey. The fish was picked up, but the audacious plunderer escaped with a startled scream.

CARRIO.

Fresh Water Fish in Salt Water.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR *CHICAGO FIELD*.—I have read the very interesting communication of your correspondent "Oaka," under this heading, and wish that he had given us the names of the gentlemen making these experiments, as we always "like to know, you know," how good our authorities are.

Concerning the action of salt water on fresh-water fish, I am inclined to think that the cause of death may be different in different species, and in some of them it may be due entirely to the density of sea water clogging their gills, or in the case of salt water species, it may be that it is the opposite cause. Osmotic action may undoubtedly affect many of them fatally, but that it does not always do so is evident from his saying: "If an animal be taken, the skin of which is not entirely osmotic, the same phenomenon occurs in the bronchial system," and when this happens I am inclined to attribute it entirely to density.

A fresh-water catfish will live out of water a long time if its body and gills be kept wet, and it will breathe atmospheric air, which is of course much rarer than the air contained in water, but this fish, even though covered with an eel-like slime, which, according to "Oaka," resists osmosis, soon dies in the dense medium of sea water.

Here is Mr. Milner's list of fishes that live in both salt and fresh water for a longer or shorter time:

Common Name.	Systematic Name.
Four spined sticklebacks	<i>Apeltes quadracus.</i>
American sole (hog choker)	<i>Achirus lineatus.</i>
Tomcod	<i>Microgadus tomcodus.</i>
Striped bass (rock fish)	<i>Roccus lineatus.</i>
White perch	<i>Morone americana.</i>
Silver gar (bill fish)	<i>Belone longirostris.</i>
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar.</i>
Sea trout	<i>S. immaulatus.</i>
Brook-trout	<i>S. fontinalis.</i>
Whitefish	<i>Coregonus albus.</i>
Smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax.</i>
Shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima.</i>
Alewife	<i>Pomolobus pseudoharengus.</i>
Tailor-shad	<i>P. medietris.</i>
Hickory-shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum.</i>
Eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata.</i>
Sharp-nosed sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus.</i>
Short-nosed sturgeon	<i>A. brevirostris.</i>
Lamprey	<i>Petromyzon americanus.</i>

To this list I have seen the smaller pike, (pickerel,) *Esox reticulatus*, added, but on whose authority I do not now remember, and if I mistake not, the editor of this department of the *CHICAGO FIELD* related in conversation to a gentleman that he had taken the flounder in fresh water. In conclusion I will say that although the salmon linger long at the mouths of rivers and in the estuaries, the shad does not appear to do so, as they soon make their appearance up the river after striking in at the mouth.

S. A. WILKINS.

[Our correspondent is correct in the case of the flounder. We took six flounders in Currituck Sound, N. C., which is now, and has been for twenty years, fresh water. These fish died in the New York aquarium, and although we are certain of the genus, *chenopsetta*, we cannot find our notes of it, and so are in some doubt as to the species, but think it was the common spotted flounder, *C. ocellaris*.

We do not doubt but that many other fishes will be found to live in both waters, and will say for the benefit of our correspondent that Mr. T. B. Ferguson reports pickerel in the salt waters of Maryland.—Ed.]

THE ANGLER'S MONTH.—It is in June that the true angler, always of the quiet and meditative turn, goes abroad into his chosen Paradise. The grass is greenest now, the leaves densest on the tree boughs, the atmosphere and sunlight most enticing, and the outer world one of beauty alone. Across the very name of this most charming of months is legibly written the single word, "Life." It is a jubilant word on every side. A slender rod, a slight line of linen or silk, a flyhook or a worm box, old clothes and a limp hat, constitute the sole outfit that brings more genuine happiness to the one who possesses it than all that fortune, fame or fashion has to give away.

The man who goes for trout is perforce a solitary, fond of his own unfettered thoughts, loving the sweet surprises of scenery into which nature is ever ready to tempt his willing feet, and not less deeply enthusiastic over a glorious sunrise across the meadows than over the iridescent hues of the spotted inhabitant of the brook he captures. No one more truly inherits the earth at this time than he does, unencumbered as it is for him with labor or lawsuits, pranked out with flowers, and glistening with its brooks and streams. Skirting the strip of timber, climbing the old rail fence, threading the lowland where the winding little skein of water takes him, inhaling odors equal to any in Araby the Blest, and making his casts cautiously and with stealth, the angler at this time is the one person who may indeed be said to have the world to himself.

Something better than mere fish stories are the harvest of the gentle fisherman at the brooks. With his eyes riveted on the bubbles that float on the breast of the little stream, he nevertheless drinks in the charms of the landscape on this hand and that, and sees in the slanting showers and the rain drops that glitter on the spray, the same beauty that is of kin with that of the blue skies and the glorious sun overhead.

He steals down the back stairs for the meadow brook with the sound of the first bird in the morning. He is out in the latest twilight to watch the leap of the finny monarch of the pool be low the old mill. The woods are odorous for his nostrils; the grassy cart paths are his rustic avenues; the farmsteads are the homes of sovereigns in his sight; he listens to the distant lowing of cattle and the clarion calls of chanticleer with subdued delight; he unravels all the secrets of the scenery with the eagerness of a boy on his first excursion; it was a bright world in his eyes, its scents and sounds and sights all combining to make him in love with his present lot.

And such relief for his food comes of his perambulations through the grass and over the roads. Such deep and dreamless sleep as he secures. Such calm content and tranquillity of temper and clarification of conscience. This is the real result of angling far more than the number of fish brought to basket or of pounds scored on the scale.—*Boston Post*.

SALMON FISHING.—The Quebec *Mercury* of the 25th ult., gives the following report of fly-fishing in the Molete river this season: "Mr. Havemeyer, of New York, in 13 days bagged 76 salmon, weighing 1,599 pounds; Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, in 14 days caught 66, weighing 1,564 pounds, and Mr. Roderick W. Cameron, of New York, in six days scored 12, weighing 238 pounds. Mr. Turner had the honor of killing the largest fish, which weighed 39 pounds, but Mr. Havemeyer carried off the prize in number for one day, his aggregate being 14 fish averaging over 22 pounds each. The lowest average weight of the fish taken was 19 pounds 7 ounces."

SALMON IN CALIFORNIA.—Hon. B. B. Redding, one of the Fish Commissioners of California, has just returned from the McCloud river, and gives a most gratifying account of fish-hatching at the government hatchery on that stream. Salmon were never more plenty in the McCloud than now, and it is worthy of note also that they went up there a month earlier this year than usual. In all the shallow places and riffles of the river the salmon are spawning. It is estimated that twelve million eggs will be hatched this year. The California commissioners will purchase two million to replenish the stock of fish in the Sacramento, and the United States Government on its own account will give a million more for distribution in California waters. Several millions will be sent East to stock the streams flowing into the Atlantic. It is supposed that the salmon went up the Sacramento at the time of the floods and escaped the fishermen. The great numbers at the spawning ground insure a good supply of fish in the lower streams and the bay for two or three years hence.

Small Fry.

—Fishing is better in Lake Tahoe this year than ever before.

—If shad do not eat in fresh water why do they take the fly?

—The Southern Pacific R. R. crosses a dried-up part of the Gulf of California which was cut off by sediment deposited by the Colorado river, and which is covered with oyster and other marine shells.

—Among the catches of the fishery commission this year is the new cephalopod, *Octopus bairdii*, which was discovered in the Bay of Fundy in 1872, and found off the New England coast for the first time last year.

—The latest from the mackerel fisheries is a dispatch from Halifax, Aug. 2, stating that the American fishing schooner had arrived from Port Mulgrave that day, from North Bay, with full fares of mackerel. This is encouraging.

—Last week we met Mr. Paul B. Du Chailu, the celebrated African traveler, on Coney Island, with a big string of blue fish and several good striped bass. He has been exploring the wilds of Canarsie and Sheepshead Bay during the "heated term."

—The stories of famine in Labrador on account of the failure of the fisheries turns out to be false. Our last accounts say that the season has been fairly successful, bait plenty, and the fleet well supplied. They always get fish enough for home consumption.

—The Newfoundlanders still neglect to follow the advice of Prof. Hind, an attaché of the Colonial Government, who in his extensive researches throughout the island and its dependency, Labrador, found that in the northernmost parts of the latter, which are never frequented by fishing vessels, cod, salmon, mackerel, and herring abound in seemingly inexhaustible quantities.

—The "Eel river monster" is the latest wonder of the California papers, and from the descriptions we think it the ghost of the dragon which was killed by St. George who was out on a poaching expedition, not knowing that dragons were then out of season. He killed the last one and so destroyed the race of these interesting animals, and neither the British Museum nor the Smithsonian Institute possesses a specimen owing to his pothunting.

—The State Fish Commission are still distributing cat-fish, and have about 20,000 for that purpose. After this year the commission will cease distributing them, as the fish will then be in the waters of every part of the state.

There is little danger of the exhaustion of the salmon supply, thanks to the efforts of our fish commission. The latter have made a bargain with the United States government to put 2,000,000 young salmon into the McCloud, Pit and Sacramento this year, and an additional 500,000 or 1,000,000 will be put in by the United States Commission.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

In the last report of the United States Fish Commission, 1875-6, it appears that from 1873 to 1876 there were 287 applications made for fish. More than half of these were made in the last year, showing by the rapidly increasing demand that the people are awakening to the importance of fish culture. The applications were: For California salmon, 123; shad, 88; land-locked salmon, 38; Atlantic salmon, 27; white fish, 9; eels, 2. The California salmon are the favorite fish, and have been distributed all through the country. White-fish have been put into the lakes by the million, and the land-locked salmon have also been distributed. Shad have been planted in thirty states and in the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, Allegheny, Catawba, Monongahela, Cumberland, and other rivers where they were not indigenous. The California salmon have been put into thirty states in hundreds of ponds and rivers.

An interest in natural history is growing among the people, and we hope to see the day when the Americans will be as well informed on such subjects as the English and Germans. It is no uncommon thing to stand by a tank in an English aquarium and hear the people talk intelligently about the fishes and the habits and transformations of marine invertebrates, subjects on which the American public are woefully ignorant. Every sportsman, at least, should be more or less of a naturalist, for to catch fish or kill game and not know their habits, structure, and relationships as shown by systematic classification, betrays a mental stupidity and indifference that characterizes savage man and beasts of prey. One of the evidences of this growing interest is the fact that the members of the Town and Country Club, of Newport, R. I., recently manifested great interest in a lecture by Prof. Alexander Agassiz on "the eye of a flounder." Every school boy should know (but he don't) that flounders, and most flat fishes are hatched with an eye on each side of the head like other fish, but on passing from the embryo state one eye passes through and comes out on the same side with the other so that when the fish turns one side down both eyes are on top. There is no need for Victor Hugo and others to exaggerate, for truth in natural history is stranger than fiction.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1878.

National American Kennel Club adjourned annual meeting, Carrollton House, Baltimore, Nov. 8. C. H. Turner, St. Louis, Sec'y.

Bench Shows.

Minnesota Kennel Club (St. Paul), Sept. 2, 4, 5 and 6.—W. S. Timberlake, Sec'y. Entries close Aug. 10.

Field Trials.

Baltimore Kennel Club's field trials, Nov. 11, L. R. Cassard, Sec'y. Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association field trials, Nashville, Dec. 2. H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

The English Pointer of 1803 and 1804.

COMPILED BY "HOMO."

We will continue from "Veteran's" article on the pointer that portion of his work which he gives under the above heading.

which relates to the breeding of the setter likewise. His method in our mind is simple and humane and can be readily followed by every sportsman wishing to train his own animal.

"When a whelp of this description has reached his sixth or seventh month, the process may be proceeded upon in the following way: and either a single dog, a brace, or more may be managed with equal ease, in any convenient spot, room or yard at the same time, with no other assistance whatever, than the alternate expressions of "To ho!" "Have a care!" and "Take heed!" (having the small field whip on hand to impress attention and enforce obedience,) although the most attracting meat is tossed before them in every direction. The commencement of the ceremony consists in throwing a piece of bread at some small distance before the dog, who upon making his effort to obtain it, must be instantly checked by a quick exclamation of "have a care!" and the assistant terms alternately repeated, to keep him on a patient point of perseverance, till, having given ample proof of his obedience to the injunction, and stood time sufficient to demonstrate his comprehension of the restraint he must occasionally encounter; a vibrative low-toned whistle, accompanied with a mild ejaculation of "hie-on," will prove the signal for proceeding, which the whole will quickly learn to obey, and it will be found by practice that one or more may at the very moment of seizing either the bread or the meat, be as instantly stopped and made to renew their point by a repetition of either of the verbal cautions previously observed.

Young dogs having thus coolly and deliberately imbibed the fundamental principles upon which they are to act, have the full force of nature and their predominant propensity to point out their practice when brought into the field.

Very few well-bred pointers are seen who hunt too little, the greater part are inclined to range too much, and there it is that the cool and steady patience of the experienced sportsman is the more requisite to check the impetuosity.

Juvenile and inconsiderate gunners materially injure young and unsteady dogs by keeping them under as little restraint as they wish to be kept themselves; too often letting them break away without respect to distance, till by custom they acquire a habit of inattention and disobedience (to word or whistle) of which they are not easily divested without much severity and flagellation."

How often have we noticed the same fault to which "Veteran" refers, and many times it has struck us that the young sportsman imagines when entering the field that because he owns a setter or pointer his dog needs no control whatever and will teach him, so to speak, when he should know that no beginner ought to possess either until he becomes fully posted as to what a dog is required to do, and when and where he needs curbing or correction.

"Whatever may have been adopted by way of theoretic inculcation during the early months, no dog should be brought regularly into the field for constant (or even easy use,) till nearly or full a twelve-month old; if so, and they become frequently weary and foot sore, it sometimes produces an habitual lassitude and bodily indifference that is never after shaken off. When first entered, it should be alone, and with a sportsman whose experience has convinced him young dogs should from the earliest moment of their initiation be taught to traverse every yard of the ground (in proper lengths and at equal distances) so that no one part should be left unbeaten; and this should be effected with as few words and as little noise as possible. Short, verbal, but expressive signals; low, vibrative, encouraging whistles, and the occasional waving of one hand or the other to the right or left, are all that's necessary or useful; more does mischief. One steady shot of this description with only a brace of pointers, obedient to command, and steady to dog and gun, will kill more game in any country than a noisy crew with three or four brace in company."

How true is this last paragraph of "Veteran's," and how often do we see the reverse practiced, when very little if any pleasure can be had with more than two or three setters or pointers on the field at one time worked by two sportsmen thoroughly acquainted with each other's method of hunting.

A score of times the writer has been invited to join parties composed of seven or eight individuals with at least double that number of dogs, and although knowing full well the proposed shooting grounds were bountifully supplied with birds, an excuse was always given with a full knowledge of the results of such expeditions.

"The complete and perfect qualifications of a pointer are so indispensably necessary to success in the acquisition of game, as well as in assisting to form a good shot, that young dogs should never be permitted to deviate from the proper rule of quartering the ground before them and directly in their way, that is to cover a line of three score yards transversely in the front of his master, by starting thirty yards to the right and then re-passing him take thirty yards to the left where he again turns, and continues that routine in such proportions as not to let his crossings and re-crossings be more than five and twenty or thirty yards from each other. When a brace of pointers or more are hunted they should alternately cross the same beat, by meeting and passing each other, taking additional ground at each turn, but should not beat the same way in a parallel direction."

This systematic manner of ranging may be practical in England where their fields and enclosures are comparatively small, but in the United States where immense tracts are to be worked over, we should, in a measure, allow the dog to modify or increase his range as his intelligence will soon dictate.

"When a young dog is once made steady to bird and gun, broke from a natural desire to chase his game, and rendered obedient to every signal, it is necessary for him to know and observe, then is the proper time to entertain him in company, that he may avail himself of the advantage to be derived from hunting with older and more staunch or experienced dogs than himself. Previous to this introduction (when hunted alone) as soon as he knows his game and is energetically anxious in the pursuit of it, feel for the wind and let him have it as much in his favor as the form of the field and circumstances will permit.

As soon as he comes to a point, a pause should ensue and he should be permitted to enjoy it, not a buzz, not a word, or exclamation should escape by which he might be agitated to action; the necessary injunctions to action should be tremulously vibrated upon the ear till the fire of his eye, the distention of the nostril, the elated loftiness of the aspect, and the seeming spasmodic affection of the whole frame (produced by the effect of the olfactory irritability) affords ample proof the game is indisputably before him. This is the critical and awfully affecting moment when the feelings of both are worked upon, and it is also the very moment when the most philosophic patience is necessary to be observed. Now is the time, if the game luckily lies, to advance nearer by degrees, but with all possible precaution of silence and deliberation. Approach him first on one side then on the other, if possible, without springing the birds, if they continue to lie favorably for the purpose, walk in a circle entirely round them and the dog, by which practice he will be soon convinced his persevering point must correspond with whatever may prove the occasion.

When time sufficient has been employed to confirm his steadiness, the game may be then walked up, and whether fired at or not, the first consideration is to prevent his chasing; this is a most

important part of his education and must not be inadvertently delayed to the chance pages of futurity. If a shot is made, whether with or without success, it is equally the duty of the dog to remain with the gun till it is re-charged, previous to his again advancing in pursuit of game, and this depends entirely upon the firmness of the party concerned, if which authority is not invariably supported, the dog, however excellent in other respects, is proportionally prevented reaching the summit of perfection.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Have the Blues Bottom?

MEMPHIS, TENN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Have the blues bottom? I contend they have. I have seen one when only ten months old hunt two days from sun to sun without lagging, the hottest of the month of March; making as many points as a tried native, and retrieving all of the fifty birds killed. I have seen four others hunt in the broiling sun for three days on the Arkansas prairies without coming to heel. I have seen another go (for him) the third day in a field of four—wide ranging natives, taking the outside and finishing fresh. I have seen two others go from sun to sun for two days, half of that time in cold pelting rain in January. The writer and companion bagging one hundred quails over their steady points, that too, when the mud was so deep we were compelled to use horses to stand the hunt. The dogs quitting as fresh and eager as at the end of the first hour. I have seen Gladstone in company with Whip and that grand old pointer McKinney's Lee, in the presence of Mr. Raymond, of Boston, and Dr. McKinney finish a three days' hunt, going like the wind and pointing game long after we could see to shoot. We scoring one hundred quails for that true sportsman, F. H. Raymond, to present to his Boston friends. That, too, when the dog had been confined in a box or at the end of a chain for seven days at the St. Louis show, he not having a run of five minutes at a time for three weeks previous to the show.

Capt. Pat Henry's Pride of the South when fifteen months old met the veteran natives on the hunt of a week's duration on the Arkansas prairies in the heat of September, going as fast and as long as any of the many he met. I have seen Pride and Maude for two days on different occasions make music with their splashing feet amidst the briars and watery sloughs after snipe, pointing staunchly and truly, and retrieving without ruffling a feather, more than 250 snipe that fell to our guns on each occasion.

In company with Pat Henry and Mr. D. Scales of this place, I have seen these same Davids meet the Goliath, Mr. Scales' native, and send him to grass before the setting of the sun the first day, in trying to keep step to their flying feet over the burnt prairie or in the watery sloughs. Nor could he face the guns the next day, but kept a soft bed in the bottom of the wagon, whilst the others kept going, their pattering feet ranging far and near until the going down of the sun the second day, and that when Pride was unwell and did not touch a mouthful of food for thirty-six hours. His master bagging over him one hundred and fifty snipe, six chickens, ten quails, various sickle-bill curlews and three ducks.

Would it stand to reason Mr. Adams, of Boston, Mr. Lathrop, of Springfield, Mass., and many others I could name, would take their blues, such as Drake, out West a thousand miles, on hunts of weeks, if such dogs were good for only a sport? Would Messrs. Sterling, Whitford, Smith, and other sportsmen keep large and expensive kennels of blues, that are pretty as pictures, and take them to the prairies in the hot month of August, if such dogs had no bottom?

Would such practical sportsmen as Pat Henry, Jos. Dew, Maj. Taylor, Gen. Churchill, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Bergundthal, and hundreds of others I could name, pay long prices for puppies, and add \$100 in many instances to first cost for training, and take the risk of death, if they thought such dogs could not go any distance they choose to send them, when they could obtain tried natives for the asking?

Why is it that such dogs as Leicester, Druid, Elcho, Bow and Sensation, and many others I could name, when sold, command such high figures, if they and their progeny were only duffers? Are the owners of these and many others, fools, and fit subjects for lunatic asylums, because they keep such dogs in their kennels when they could dispose of them for from \$200 to \$1,000, and replace them with natives for nothing?

We first heard that the blues had no speed—the record shows them from 20 to 50 per cent. faster than the natives.

We then heard they had no nose. Is there any man insane enough to assert that now? Then we heard they were hard to raise. No more so than the natives. Now we hear they have no bottom; is this last accusation the last prop that sustains that splendid old structure, the natives? If so, it's bound to fall.

Who is it that sits in judgment and states the blues have no bottom? Is it those who have thoroughly tried them and know whereof they speak? No! Are their accusers as just as a Daniel sitting in judgment? Oh, no! They are those who have not given the blues a fair trial. Or those who have never owned one, or those who allow their prejudice to run away with their judgment on this subject.

We hear these same gentlemen sitting in judgment say, stick to the grand old natives, at the same time they are breeding to the half and full blues, accepting half blues with now and then a full blue thrown in to lighten the lump, etc.

I have no word of censure for such gentlemen. Wait! very soon they will, like all new converts to any cause, out-Herod Herod. To those who need a tonic whilst they are swallowing the quarter and half blue pills, I would recommend the last part of the very able article from the pen of the gifted "J. W. F.," appearing in the CHICAGO FIELD of the 20th of July. They will find condensed in a few lines the Alpha and Omega of the acrimonious controversy, Natives vs. Blues. It would not surprise me if the head center of the natives, my friend "Guido," did not drop J. W. F. a card of thanks for saving him (G.) so much brain work, in pleading a cause, the fallacy of which is made too apparent from "Guido's" own standpoint. Gentlemen, whether you breed natives or blues, stop the personalities that have appeared on each side. Let your motto be that of the founder of the breed that bears his name—Mr. Llewellyn, forward not backward, be they natives or blues.

BLUFF CITY.

Zig Zag Accepts Buck Jr. and Names Gladstone Against Her.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—"Guido" now names Buck Jr. as his nomination in our bet. This is satisfactory if "Buck Jr." is a native according to your decision, as I presume her to be. "Guido" then calls on me to name my blue blood. This I will do, but not because the bet offered by "Guido" and accepted by me requires it. A bet to beat any blue blood in the Champion Stakes, clearly gives me the right to name at the time the running of the stakes begins, any dog entered, for until then it is plainly impossible for me to tell what dogs will run, still less to exercise a judgment as to what are the best ones.

When I name my blue now, "Guido," in order to win his bet does not have to beat any blue that may run, or the pick of the blues; for there may be fifty blues now in training and put in

the Champion Stakes, about whom I know nothing, who may prove to be better dogs than those I happen to know now, but he has only to beat such of the blues as I now may select, with the best light I have at this time and from among those dogs whom I may happen to know will probably be run. In other words, he declines not only to run his native against "all" blues, but even against any one of all blues, but confines his challenge to that one dog from among that restricted class or number of blues of whom I chance to have knowledge at this time.

That this new construction was not even thought of by himself when he so vauntingly offered his bet, is apparent from his brace bet offered at the same time in his first communication to D. B., to-wit: "I will here lay down \$25 more that I will now name a native brace that will win over any blue brace whatever you now name at the Tennessee, 1878, field trials." In the brace bet he offered D. B., was to name now. No such requirement was expressed in the bet I accepted, so that, stripped from all his valing, and peacock feathers, and strut, and plumed down to explicit terms, the full extent to which "Guido" is willing to back his natives is not against any blue who on the morning of December 2, next, I may think the best in the field, but he merely matches his Buck Jr. against a dog I shall now name. Well, this back-down by the champion of the natives before the race, is to be scored as a victory for the blues of most as much importance as the winning at the race, and as such I accept it. In this connection it may be as well to refer to "Guido's" suggestion: "If 'Zig Zag' only wants what is fair and thinks it fair to run the whole field against one native, will he please name one blue for \$250 against the whole field, I call him." And some of "Guido's" backers in the field have indulged in the same absurdity that I was guilty of some sort of unfairness or sharp dealing in accepting "Guido's" bet according to my understanding of its terms.

"Guido" and his friends seem to forget that he offered this bet; that he boasted that D. B. was afraid to accept it. His bet was the expression of his measure of confidence in the prowess of his native favorites.

It was not for me to put a limit upon the measure of his confidence. In construing the bet as I did, I only applied a test to the actual extent of his confidence, and now find how narrow and weak it is.

And, moreover, it is but just to my brethren who believe in the blues, as well as to myself, to say, that in this matter I have never assumed to become the exponent or to express the measure of their or my confidence in our dogs. I didn't offer a challenge—I only took up a glove that was thrown down before them and me. I have not yet offered a bet—fair or unfair. I have only endorsed (and almost in vain) to close with "Guido" on a bet offered by him. If it is "unfair" to accept a bet as it is offered, then I plead guilty to the charge; otherwise not.

But I do consider that I am accepting a bet on terms very much less favorable than those on which it was first offered by "Guido." When I name my dog now I do consider that in asking the modification of his bet "Guido" is clearly backing down from his offer to D. B. I consider that I have the right to force him to run Buck Jr., his nomination, against any blue I might name on the morning of December 2d next, but I now know, and the sportsmen of America at last know, just how much heart there is behind "Guido's" buckram (although they found that out when he declined D. B.'s bunch of bets) and as my nomination to run against Buck Jr. according to the terms of "Guido's" original bet as first offered by him in the CHICAGO FIELD, I now name Gladstone.

*Buck Jr. is a native.—Ed.

ZIG ZAG.

How Rock Beat Rob Roy by never Meeting him at all, as per Mr. Burges' Argument.

BOSTON, MASS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The old adage that "wonders will never cease," has been revived at Hillsdale, Mich. Mr. Burges is the shining light that makes the great discovery that if a dog is put out of a stake for chasing, it amounts to the same thing as though he was never in it with those that remain, as Mr. Burges replies this is the way Rock beat Rob Roy and Ranger in the Burleydam Stake, and the only way he ever could, as he claims Rock never met Rob Roy and Ranger, because they were put out for chasing hare. Make a note of this new-found logic by Mr. Burges, all of you that have Nashville on the brain, and all looking for a very small-sized hole to get through after the fight.

When I replied to "De Soto" in regard to Rock and his get, I tried to do it very gently, as I have always tried to avoid newspaper notoriety, having neither time nor taste for it; and in quoting Rock's field trial record from the English Kennel Club Stud Book did it as a matter of public history and claimed only what Rock's record shows at that time, that he did win first in the Burleydam Stakes at Shrewsbury, 1873; and I quoted Rob Roy and Ranger from the fact of their great field record, and not from the fact that they chased hare, and were very wild, and lost their heads, and were put out of the stake. Was that Rock's fault or their own? He was there to meet them and did so successfully, as the record shows. Rock pointed hare every time as well as birds, and quartered his ground in fine style, so the record says. I think this is better than chasing. No, Mr. Burges, it won't do; it does not convince me because Rob Roy ran away on that memorable day that he is the better dog of the two. He never did beat Rock on the bench; you even would not claim he ever had any show to do that; he never did beat him in the field, and to convince you, as well as "De Soto," that I believe in him and his get, I will make you the following proposition: I will meet you at Nashville at the field trials next December, or your representative with your dogs, if you are too ill to be there, as you always have been heretofore on these occasions, much to your regret, no doubt, but still I don't want this on paper merely, for that will not convince any one, but for cash as follows: One hundred dollars on Rock against Rob Roy; one hundred each on three of his (Rock's) pups that are eligible for the Puppy Stakes against any three of Rob Roy's you may now own that are eligible for the Puppy Stakes. You can pick your pups out of any quantity you may now own, and in your own kennel; my pups I will name now, Regent and Rose, both my own and all I own, and Dora II., Mr. R. B. Nesbitt's, and the only one he owns. These three pups are all that I can control, so there will be no picking on my part; you can have this advantage. These pups have never any of them seen a game bird, yet I will make these matches, half forfeit, and will name Mr. Van Kirkman, president of the Tennessee Association, as stakeholder; the dogs to be entered in the Free-for-all Dog Stakes, and judged by the regular judges, under the rules the stake is judged by; the dog which stands highest to win. The puppies the same in the Puppy Stake. You to name your puppies now. If you have not so many puppies that you are willing to back, I will change it to one pup by Rock against your one by Rob Roy, and will name the pup on the day of the trial, you to do the same; money to be put up at once.

If Mr. Burges has great confidence in his kennel of dogs I will give him a chance to win his expenses at Nashville. I will run Drake against any dog he may own, almost any kind of a race he may name on that occasion, for fun or money, anywhere up to five hundred dollars a side. Now let him come out and show he believes what he writes.

LUTHER ADAMS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

Mr. Luther Adams' Drake will run two full days anywhere in Ohio or Kentucky where the judges and referee will select, against any dog or bitch you or Messrs. Campbell ever owned (to be named now) for \$250 a side, half forfeit, E. C. Sterling, stakeholder. I will also name a brace of blues to run two full days in Maury County, Tennessee (the home of Messrs. Campbell) against any brace of natives (Joe Jr. not excluded) for \$250 a side, half forfeit, Mr. Van Kirkman, stakeholder.

Mr. McDonald would not allow his Leicester-Victress, *six months pup*, to follow him, because it had never been in the field, and they had broken dogs. He regretted very much that Clara (the best one of the natives which "Guido" had thoroughly tried and condemned) was with them, for she made only two points during the whole day, and flushed more than two dozen. Mr. McDonald would not to-day exchange his Leicester-Victress pup (just one year old and not thoroughly broken) for "Guido's" whole pack.

D. B.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

own. Old Grouse was owned in this county (Rock) for several years by L. F. McLean, of Beloit, and during this time was bred four times to my bitch Gypsy. The result was the so-called "Prairie Ranger" strain of setters, several of which are now owned by Mr. Whitman. Every pup in the four litters proved to be a clipper on game, having remarkably good noses, great speed and endurance, and being as staunch as rocks. They required very little training, being very tractable. I hunted Joe (now owned by Mr. Whitman) several years, and when he was a little over a year old killed over him, in one afternoon, in northern Wisconsin, in company with Mr. W. J. Doolittle, of this city, ninety-four plumed and sharp-tailed grouse; and on another occasion, in the same locality and about same length of time, in company with Mr. Fred. McWhorter, of Ithaca, New York, killed eighty-three birds.

I sold Pearl when she was about four months old, and have

over handled. "Mohawk," in his editorial on "What is Joe Jr.?" says that, "The naturalization laws have no bearing upon the case." I agree with him there, but how was it with "Mohawk" at the St. Louis show when my protest (for Theo. Morford) against Mr. Wallers' Prince Peg (whose dam was imported *in utero*) as a native, came up before the executive committee? Did he not also the naturalization law as evidence in favor of Prince Peg?

Why this sudden change of opinion, "Mohawk!" What has become of "Free Lance?" He challenged any one to show wherein any one was wronged by the management of the St. Louis show. I replied to him long ago, and he has not peeped since. Is his lance shattered?

RICHARD VALENTINE.

Mr. Dew Corrects Guido.

MONTVIEW, TENN.

color—to demonstrate my judgment.

I did say that I was not fool enough to say that the blues were the only good dogs. There is no one better qualified than myself from long and pleasant experience to testify as to the great excellence of the Campbell dogs. No one will do so more cheerfully. The rest of his allusion, save the fact that I had been unfortunate in losing some dogs, is incorrect. I have been more unfortunate when I had nothing but the natives he champions. I did not say that the red Irish native "has and imparts that constitution which the blues lack," because the experiment has not been tested. I did not say, nor do I say, "the native has more endurance than any blue I ever saw." I do not "want," nor have I "engaged," a native red bitch to breed from. Capt. Campbell has quite a number whose good qualities might well make any lover of a good hunting dog break the 10th commandment. I have never seen the dog, however, that I consider the *superior* of either Gladstone or Lincoln. Were they mine I know no dozen dogs I would exchange them for. I have handled them, I own their progeny, and this is the extent of my interest in them. I would not exchange my blue bloods for any strain of dogs. Since "Guido" does me the distinguished honor to say I am "practical, honest and should be the best of authority," this is my practical, honest opinion, and he can have the authority for what it is worth. Others entitled to quite as much, if not more, weight, differ with me I know, and are men whose honesty is unquestioned, and whose authority I should feel like deferring to in many things.

"Guido" and all others "whom it may concern" now know my feelings. It is simply a reiteration. I hope I may not be compelled to say more. When I wish to be advertised in the CHICAGO FIELD I will notify its editor. When I am misrepresented I shall correct it.

J. H. Dgw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Here Col. Hamilton Smith adds as a note at the bottom of the page: "There is in the Egyptian figures published by Cailland, a dog represented at a point."]

In giving Veteran's work to the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD it was offered modestly and with a knowledge that the question as to the origin of the setter is far from being solved, and never having seen his views in print in the large number of articles I have read, the matter, I felt sure, would be interesting.

Several exceedingly ancient volumes on mammalogy with quaint cuts of the typical dogs, of dates 1880 and 1850, I shall have access to, but as the text is in Latin I will not be able for a time to have the intended translation made or to sharpen up my Cmear and Virgil school-boy knowledge to furnish it myself.

From Veteran's writings it will be seen at his date there existed the same dispute, Mr. Llewellyn remarks, there now is "on the debated ground as to the origin of the setter." If by furnishing matter and commenting upon it, I can bring forward the ideas of scientific sportsmen, I shall feel I have succeeded in the attempt I began.

I find in Cassell's Popular Natural History published in London, a print from an old plate after a painting by Desportes, a century and more back, entitled, "Pointers," to which I call Mr. Llewellyn's attention if the work can be reached by him. One of the pointers in question is upright and shows a great deal of the Spanish setter or spaniel blood; another in a semi-crouching position, still flatter coated, but with a spaniel head; and the third more pointer-like, fully crouched or setting at the bevy before him. As I understand, the painting was from nature, and if so, these dogs were a veritable cross. Although this does not directly bear upon the subject of the origin of the setter, we can hardly suppose that Desportes, a noted animal painter of his time, would produce a caricature.

Homo.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed I send you the list of special prizes, which I was not able to do for your last week's paper. All the railroads centering in St. Paul will carry dogs; to and from the show free of charge when accompanied by their owners. The following railroad companies will also do the same: the Michigan Central, Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, Pennsylvania Central and the Wabash R. R. We hope to get cheap rates from Chicago to St. Paul for passengers. The committee held a meeting last Monday to consider the rules the trials should be run under. The changes made will be to give seven points for nose in place of five. The judges to be given full powers to decide what is a true or false point, and to be given discretionary powers penalizing for flushes. The trials will commence on the 19th of September, in the vicinity of Sauk Centre, on grounds selected by the committee appointed for that purpose. The rules and names of the judges will be sent you for next week's paper.

The attractions to be given in St. Paul during the great state fair will be very numerous. Mr. Geo. R. Finch, the president, is working day and night for its success. The principal features outside of the fair proper will be the running and trotting races; over \$14,000 will be given in purses; Rarus and Great Eastern will trot against time. Bogardus and Carver will give daily exhibitions of their wonderful skill in shooting. A grand fox hunt and steeple chase will also be given by the English gentlemen who have formed a colony at Fairmount. The St. Paul Sportsmen's Association will also give a pigeon shooting tournament, together with the bench show and field trials. This cannot fail but to be an attraction to all sportsmen from a distance, especially as they can take in the "chicken shooting" on the far-famed prairies.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

NOTE.—All dogs to be eligible to compete for the following prizes, must previously have been entered in the regular classes.

CLASS A.—For the best English setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get, Messrs. M. F. Kennedy & Brothers, manufacturers of guns, etc., St. Paul, Minn., offer a splendid Smith & Wesson revolver, .44-caliber, mounted and suitably engraved. Value, \$25.

CLASS B.—For the best English setter brood bitch, to be shown with two of her progeny, a splendid silver cup, donated by the Metropolitan Hotel. Value, \$25.

Hotel. Value, \$35.
CLASS C.—For the best Irish setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get, a splendid silver cup, donated by the Merchants Hotel. Value, \$25.

Value, \$25.

CLASS D.—For the best Irish setter brood bitch, to be shown with two of her progeny, a splendid silver cup, donated by the Windsor Hotel. Value, \$25.

CLAS E.—For the best Gordon setter stud dog, to be shown with two of his get, the St. Louis Patent Shell Manufacturing Company offer 2,000 of their celebrated shells. 1,000 No. 10, 1,000 No. 12. Value, \$25.

CLASS F.—For the best Gordon setter brood bitch, to be shown with two of her progeny, W. H. Cruttenden, general agent, Cazenovia, N. Y., offers a Card's patent rotating glass ball trap, extra finished. Value.

CLASS G.—For the best pointer stud dog, to be shown with two of his get, a splendid silver cup. Value, \$25.

CLASS I.—For the best dog or bitch (of any breed), in the opinion of the judges. Value, \$25.

CLASS J.—For the best collection of fox hounds, to consist of not less than six dogs, owned by one person, and bred in the State of Ohio, and of the age of one year and under, to be shown on the 1st of September, 1887, at the fair grounds at Columbus, Ohio. Value, \$20.

CLASS K.—For the best greyhound dog or bitch, Messrs. Myers & Co. offer a splendid rifle, silver mounted. Value, \$50.

CLASS L.—For the best cocker or field spaniel dog or bitch, W. R. R. Flinch, jewelers and manufacturers of silver ware, offer a splendid silver cup. Value, \$25.

BURKHARD, Esq., dealer in guns and sportsmen's goods, offers a cash prize of \$10.

CHAS. LINCOLN, Sup't.

GUIDO FIRES HIS LAST SHOT.—Memphis, Tenn.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—The paragraph in your last issue which says: "Maude left the gun, and in retrieving fell dead by the roadside," should read: "In returning, fell dead," etc. I have to-day received a letter from "Guyon," saying he "will act as judge with pleasure, if selected," and Gen. W. H. Jackson writes me the same. These gentlemen were two of our "regular" 1877 judges, not only most acceptable to all, but highly honoring the position. By the same high court let us now be judged in 1878. Two remarks will entirely end my participation in further discussion of red and blue: 1st. D. B. says I named grounds for the two day's race where Campbell's dogs had hunted for years. My article will show I named no grounds at all, save neutral grounds, near Nashville. 2d. If he cannot or will not run near Nashville, our neutral grounds, we will meet Glad and Whip half way, say at Union City, Tenn., with Light and Buck, for a \$500 purse, for two or three full days, he (D. B.) to select the character of ground, and if he will make the race three full days I will increase my wager five per cent. over and above his. The race to be in December, 1878, or just before the trials, as D. B. may prefer.

GUIDO.

ter.

MR. CAMPBELL to D. B.—Carter's Creek, Tenn.—*Editor Chicago Field*.—I see that D. B. refuses to run Whip and Gladstone against Buck, Jr. and Light at Nashville for two days, and challenges "Guido" to run on Arkansas prairies two days from sun to sun for \$125 each side per day, and names the rules, each to name a judge and the two judges to select a third one. As my brother or myself will have to hunt our dogs, I object to the place on account of the distance we will have to travel, when there is as good ground nearer to us. If D. B. will select some

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with the CHICAGO FIELD through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

Subscription Rates.—One year, \$4; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

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All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

The Field Score Blanks, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base Ball summaries, will be furnished free of charge on application to the Publishers.

Letter and made payable to
MARSH & CO., Propr's, 155 Dearborn St., Chicago.
NEW YORK OFFICE.—No. 33 Park Row, New York City.

N. ROWE, (MOHAWK)..... *Editor and Manager.*

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GAME.

We regret to learn that the violations of the game law are more numerous than we had supposed. From the various reports which have reached us it seems that the infernal pot-hunters are at their nefarious work. We are told that last Sunday, on the Calumet, any number of these fellows could be found shooting the young teals and mallards. Many, if not all of them, were from Chicago. From other places, we have similar reports.

The "farmer's boy" has been a scapegoat long enough. He has had to bear more than his share of the blame for the diminution of the game; and doubtless he has had much to do with it with his nets and traps; but the city pot-hunter, the very worst type of game destroyer, is the one on whom the odium most is. In season and out of season he slays irrespective of the necessities of the occasion or the rights of the land-owners. Indeed, properly can he be termed the game-butcher.

That something must be done is apparent to everyone interested in the protection of game; for if not, shooting in America will become as great a luxury as it now is in England. Of necessity it will be had only where preserved, and these preserves will be owned or leased by the rich. To the average sportsman this is a matter of much consideration for it must of necessity cut off the pleasure of shooting from a very great many. This we don't want to see; on the contrary we would, if it were possible, rather see our prairies and stubbles, and our lakes, rivers and marshes as full of game birds and water fowl as they once were, that the sportsman of ordinary means might enjoy the pleasure of field shooting and derive the benefit consequent to his health as well as the rich. Not only that, but in an economic sense that the game might not be lost to the community at large, as an article of food.

Faet, fast, unfortunately, are the game birds disappearing, and we fear that the present season, so prolific in breeding and raising, instead of being taken advantage of as a means of replenishing our greatly exhausted resources is, on the contrary, like to give an impetus to increased slaughter. Thus does the accursed pot-hunter pervert the bountiful fruits of a fortuitous circumstance, aided in no small measure by the sportsmen holding their hands while he carries on his reckless work of extermination.

Something must be done and at once. No better place for the commencement of the project than in Chicago, where probably are to be found more pot-hunters and more illicit dealers in game than in any other city in America. Sportsmen's clubs are of little avail, in a majority of instances, in checking violations, we regret to say. Animosity the individual members have to contend against from those of whom they complain prevent many from personally prosecuting a violator of the law. The only plan that we see for the suppression of the pot-hunters, and the saving of what game we have left, is the formation in each city of an association, each member of which shall contribute a certain amount annually, which shall be used for the employment of a game constable, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the game law and bring the violators to the bar of justice. We want to see such an association formed whose sole object shall be this and we think in this way the difficulty can be overcome.

THE CHICAGO FIELD AND THE NEW YORK SHOW.—Mr. Tilton endeavors to shuffle out of the tight place in which Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin's denial of the charges made against them by the secretary of the Westminster Kennel Club placed him. In doing so he reiterates the absurd statement that the editor of the CHICAGO FIELD introduced newsboys to sell the paper. Says Mr. Tilton:

"Here was a paper (the CHICAGO FIELD) which had printed the vilest anonymous communications regarding the club and its dogs (*vide* the letters signed "Howard"), and had spared no effort to injure the show. The editor, on his arrival in New York, is notified that papers will not be allowed in the building, and yet, in defiance of all, the show is scarcely opened before he has his newsboys in the building soliciting visitors to buy his paper. We will leave it to any fair-minded person to say whether Mr. Tileston, or any other of the managers was right in stopping it or not."

A statement with less truth in it was never given utterance to. We can prove by Mr. Jacob Pentz, field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and Mr. Barker, formerly of the *Forest and Stream*, gentlemen well known and reliable, that the papers were not being sold by newsboys, but by a well-grown youth at a table where catalogues and books of points for judging were being sold, and that the number of copies did not exceed fifty, if as many. On entering the show we handed copies of the CHICAGO FIELD to this youth, who we saw selling catalogues, etc., at table. This same youth continued the sale of catalogues, etc., through the show.

That on our arrival in New York we were notified the CHICAGO FIELD would not be allowed in the show is as false as the statement that we brought in newsboys to sell it. We now call on Dr. Webb, the secretary of the club, to come out and say whether he did not tell us:

1st. That no posters, placards, nor copies of sporting papers would be allowed to be nailed up on the stalls or in any other part of the building.

2d. That no papers would be allowed to be hawked around for sale, but that there would be a table at which they could be let on sale. To all of which we cheerfully assented.

3d. That we asked Dr. Webb (desiring to violate no rule of the club) if we should desire to give a copy away to any one, if we could take it from the table and do so; to which he replied, certainly.

As a matter of justice, and that the truth should be known, we call upon Dr. Webb to answer if what we state is not true.

Mr. Tileston lays great stress that the CHICAGO FIELD "has printed the vilest communications against the club and its dogs and had spared no effort to injure the show." Was this, then, reason why Mr. Tileston showed his animosity to the CHICAGO

FIELD! For our honest criticism of the classification of the show were we excluded from the show? For publishing letters of those of our readers who do not think as Mr. Tilleston does, was the CHICAGO FIELD excluded from the show? This, then, is some of the milk in the cocoanut. Mr. Tilleston must understand that the CHICAGO FIELD is independent in all things; wherein it has found the Westminster Kennel Club to be commended it has done so, and when to be censured has censured it. In the future the club has to expect exactly the same as in the past. It is neither more nor less to us than any other club; and we honestly believe Mr. Tilleston does not reflect the sentiment of the club in the statement we have commented on.

Mr. Tileston asserts that Dr. Rowe cunningly leaves it to be inferred that copies of the paper of which Mr. Tileston is editor were being sold all the time, that is, from the opening of the show, whereas "no copy of this paper (Mr. Tileston's) was in the building until Friday." Mr. Tileston's memory is playing him tricks and allowing his imagination to run away with it, as he will find by reference to our report of the show, the following referring to the paper of which he is editor: "And *Friday* morning a large bundle of the paper was put on the table for sale." Also in our issue of the 6th inst.: "That Mr. Tileston stopped the sale of his paper we do not doubt, but it was only after it had been exposed for sale for *hours* (note the statement, Mr. Tileston, *hours*, not days,) and attention had been attracted to it."

We are sorry to have to occupy so much of our space with this subject, but we cannot consent to be misrepresented. Moreover, the freedom of the press is at issue.

THE NATIVE-BLUE QUESTION.—Fear not gentle reader, we do not propose to give you a dissertation on the good qualities of either blue or native. We simply wish to quote a few remarks from some of our correspondents. One gentleman writes: "I see that the interminable controversy of blue bloods vs. natives is going on worse than ever. If one-quarter said against both is true I shouldn't want either kind." In which we must confess there is a great deal of truth. Another gentleman mildly requests us to choke them. Think of it such warm weather. A third asks: "Why can't 'Guido,' D. B., 'Zig Zag' and others write what they think of the blue bloods and natives to each other." A fourth suggests that they rent a hall for themselves and there fight it out. And a fifth writes he has a bull pup which he will back for \$50 to whip the whole crowd, dogs and owners. A sixth is of the opinion there is "no sand" in them. A seventh requests on behalf of himself and other Nebraska subscribers to make them stop. All these requests have been duly considered; but they must remember that the CHICAGO FIELD has among its readers a diversity of tastes. Indeed running a paper is like running a hotel, all the guests don't like venison, trout, graying, nor roasted beef and lamb, but some will eat corned beef and cabbage, and jowl and spinach, and if it is not on the table they think the proprietor neither a good fellow nor can he keep a hotel. So it is with the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD; some like horse, some fish, and others shooting yarns, others trap shooting scores, rifle and kennel matters, and of those who are interested in the dog, there are as many who take an interest in the questions now being discussed as there are who do not—if not more. We, therefore, while confining it as closely as possible, yet cannot exclude it altogether, notwithstanding we shall be glad when it is ended. Take our last issue, for instance, and we had thirty-three columns of reading matter, of which eight and a half were devoted to kennel matters, and of these eight and a half columns but two were devoted to the blue blood-native discussion—less than one-fourth of the kennel department and just one-sixteenth of the reading portion of the paper. Surely, the other readers would not begrudge those interested in the subject one-sixteenth, while they have fourteen-sixteenths.

When the discussion was going on about guns, numerous were the requests to choke them; we thought they were choked already too much for field shooting. Be patient, gentlemen who take no interest in the discussion, it is fast coming to a close; the writers themselves are getting exhausted. Besides, we give you enough otherwise to read. You can eat the fish and game, take the pigeons on toast and leave the corned beef and cabbage and jowl and spinach to those who prefer it.

THE JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.—On Saturday last those interested in the formation of a Jockey Club and Trotting Association assembled in the club room of the Sherman House. Col. Alvin Hurlburt was appointed chairman and Mr. Clinton Snowden secretary. The name of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Benjamin H. Campbell; vice-president, Samuel J. Medill; secretary, Dr. N. Rowe; treasurer, Col. Alvin Hurlburt. On motion of Dr. Rowe, Mr. William M. Boyle was elected assistant secretary. Executive committee—Col. H. G. Farrar, Col. Abner Taylor, H. G. Pulling, J. H. McAvoy and Jewett Wilcox. Directors—Benjamin H. Campbell, Col. Abner Taylor, Samuel J. Medill, Dr. N. Rowe, Clinton Snowden, Geo. B. Armstrong, Col. H. W. Farrar, Col. Alvin Hurlburt, Capt. Jewett Wilcox, H. G. Pulling, J. H. McAvoy, Robert Hyman, Jr., and Robert J. Smith.

Messrs. Rowe, Medill and Taylor were appointed a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws and present the same at the next meeting. The club then adjourned to meet at the club rooms on Monday next at 3 o'clock.

The park is being rapidly pushed to completion. The grading of the track is more than half done, the club house is certainly three-fourths done, and the grand stand has been commenced. The contractors are quite confident that by the first week in September everything will be in readiness. It is now proposed to give a trotting meeting the second week in September. A running meeting will not be given until next June or July.

It is a matter of congratulation with us that, when completed Chicago will have one of the finest trotting and running parks with an association composed of some of the best citizens to govern it, for the attempt had failed so often it seemed as though it never would be accomplished. Too much credit cannot be given Messrs. Lawrence and Martin for the perseverance and determination with which they have pushed the matter. But for them it would never have been.

HOW THEY WERE EUCHERED.—The "Kennel Register" has seriously disturbed the *Forest and Stream*. Mr. Hallock and Mr. Tileston have been exchanging condolences, and Mr. Tileston has published the correspondence which has passed between them with Mr. Hallock's editorial comments, some time since. It just so happens that the pedigrees possessed by both papers were given up unconditionally to the National American Kennel Club without any stipulations whatsoever. The CHICAGO FIELD surrendered theirs in this manner and *Forest and Stream* were consequently forced to follow suit. The cause of complaint ostensibly is that Mr. Burges, the compiler of the "Kennel Register," is kennel editor of the CHICAGO FIELD; but Mr. Burges is not the kennel editor of the CHICAGO FIELD, nor has he been since March 1876. All that has appeared in the CHICAGO FIELD from Mr. Burges has appeared either over or under his signature. Mr. Burges is employed by the CHICAGO

FIELD to write weekly an article for it, which has always appeared under his name. Mr. Tilleston was, at the time the CHICAGO FIELD surrendered its pedigree, associate editor of the *Forest and Stream*, and to him Mr. Hallock unfolds his tale of grief. It was also after the consolidation of the *Forest and Stream* and *Rod and Gun*. Mr. Banks presented the pedigree of the *Forest and Stream* unconditionally, as we had done those of the CHICAGO FIELD, and remarked he was glad to be rid of them. But the following is what amuses us most, which we quote from the *Forest and Stream*: "The confidence game worked to a charm, and Dr. Rowe euchered us with a natural point in our hand!" Correct, *Forest and Stream*, and you held two *Jacks* and a *dummy*.

IN KANSAS.—On the 30th ult., a party of gentlemen in an elegantly fitted up Pullman Palace Car passed through Topeka on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road to be ready for the opening of the prairie chicken season on the 1st inst. The party consisted of W. B. Shattuc, general passenger agent Atlantic & Great Western Railroad; H. W. Fuller, general southwestern passenger agent of the Erie; D. C. Holmes, general agent of the Atlantic & Great Western, Cincinnati, and Mr. C. B. Whitford, of the St. Louis Kennel Club. At Topeka they were joined by W. F. White, general passenger and ticket agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, James Rowley, ticket agent of same road and E. D. Thompson, of Lawrence, Kan. As the prairies along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road afford the very finest prairie chicken shooting, the party will undoubtedly have the grandest of sport.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—The compilation of the Kennel Register is completed, and has been turned over to the publishing committee. It will very soon be in the hands of the printer, when it will be pushed through as rapidly as consistent with accuracy. The register has been delayed longer than expected, but Mt. Burges informs us that it was otherwise impossible, as the pedigrees received from *Forest and Stream* were in such a terrible muddle that it was an exhaustable labor to get them into proper shape.

ENFORCING THE LAW.—The Atlantic Gun Club, of Atlantic, Iowa, is determined to enforce the game law. The law provides that the informer shall receive one half of the fine, but the Atlantic Club promises \$5 additional to who ever shall give information leading to a conviction. The following members of the club, the board of trustees, have been appointed to look after the enforcement of the law: J. B. B. Aldrich, S. S. Ford, and T. R. Wallace.

ABSENT.—When this reaches the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD the editor will have left for a two or three weeks' vacation in Kansas. All communications of a personal nature should be superscribed on envelope "Personal."

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1878.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Nashville, Dec. 2.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

A Trip After Quails—How they were Sold on N. W.

FRANKFORT, KY.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—After an absence of sixteen years, here I am on "the old stamping ground," enjoying a visit to relatives and friends. It is not my purpose to "bore" your readers with a recital of incidents, the remembrance of which are brought vividly before me by beholding not only faces, but scenes familiar to my childhood. Many changes, some not calculated to render one forgetful of the flight of time, have occurred in this vicinity. On the streets are to be seen many new, few familiar, faces; and the "old land marks," with occasional exceptions, have been removed by old age and progressive spirit, and are replaced by others of more modern architecture. Still another, more marked, boys then may now with propriety be styled *paterfamilias*; and "prime aged" men, such as Sam M., Dick S., Alex. G., Ed. H., Joe R., Dick T., and others, might by the same writ, be called patriarchs. Of the boys who have assumed responsibilities in donning the mantle of sires, illustrious with rod and gun, are J., —, —, alike estimable for genuine hospitality, as admirers of the good and the beautiful, and, last but not least, sincere attachment to their canine friends.

In anticipation of the dove season (which commences first proximo, and the cream to be had when hemp is cut), the youngsters, and others who have "silver threads" to mark changes wrought in bye-gone hours, are loading shells with "dead shot, etc., preparatory to waging fierce war against the birds, whose ancestors are immortalized as having borne the first olive branch. In their assemblies, last season's battles are re-fought with all the ardor animating true sportemen; and many is the jest, taken as meant, which goes the round.

I remember to have seen reported to the CHICAGO FIELD, a "big bag in Owen, by T. R., Jr., and Z. T." One of this party had been to Owen, with a friend, on a previous occasion and failed to report, though a pretty good bag was made in half a day's shooting. The boys here account for the omission thusly: Completely equipped the party left here, and reached its destination in good order. After providing for the comfort of Lou and Lottie, royal reds—one by Caliph—they set out for the residence of N. W., to secure his services as guide for the next day. N. W. readily assented, as he 'ad hearn uv ther gents, and uv ther dogs, and uv ther guns, and uv ther shootin'; and jest wanted ter see 'em shoot! He would "show 'em lots uv pat-treg-iz." "Well N. W., meet us at Mr. —'s to-morrow morning at 7, sharp."

At the appointed hour N. W. was at the rendezvous, and to the amusement of the party had in hand an old "pot metal," 10-bore, 24-inch, 9-pounds down weight, gun, tied on to stock with a cotton string. No shooting jacket adorned his brawny shoulders, but paw-paw bark suspenders held to place his copersas gaiters, doubly inclined to desert their normal position on account of the additional weight of loose powder in one, and No. 4 shot in the other pocket. No pink edges had he, only a hornet's nest supplied him with wadding! Shoes nor leggings were necessary to protect his feet and ankles—proof against thorns, briars, and such small considerations as the fangs of a copperhead, viper, or percherance, a rattler brought to light by the genial rays of an October (not setting) sun. But the word is given, and on they speed, N. W., at a slashing pace in front, and —, who prides himself on ability as a pedestrian, a good second. As they reach the summit of a ridge, behind which the Irish reds had disappeared, N. W. cries out: "Here, yer dinged yaller fool! what yer standin' thar like er stump fer? G'long and find sum pat-tre-gil fer yer marster and bounce 'em out rite pearte, fer I cum her ter see him shute! G'long, I say!" "Hold on, my friend," cries —, "Lou has got them! Wait till I call up Lettie that she may enjoy the sport; besides, she's younger, and must have the full benefit of every opportunity. I want her to learn t

back, and to see the old bitch drop to shot and retrieve when sent." N. W.: "Well, I don't see's Lou hev got anything fer et; 'pears to me I'd shute it ter her with that sassifras bush and make 'er git outen ther afore Let cums up ter git inter ther row. But Lord! ther's Let rite a front ov Lou, tuther side uv thet l'un weed patch, lookin' this way, and her body bent round like er crooked stove-pipe-jint, and her tail twisted tuther way like a ole cow's tail when she's got ther collic!" — "Oh say! look at the little bitch! ain't that lovely? ain't she a jewel? Did you ever see a prettier back than that, and she so young?" But at this point Let lost her grip, and 'bounced in, with mouth open and feet and legs stretched apart as if to take 'em all in! Away go the beauties, stretching lustily fer that hillside covered with briars, cedars and hawthorns, with a fringe of dog woods skirting its foot, except a couple of brace which fall before a brace of Greener's best. N. W. held his pea (I)se, not attempting to participate in the, to him, novel sport.

The milk of human kindness (I) with which the bosoms of — and — are overflowing, prompted them to instruct and to encourage N. W. to learn how to shoot. "Now, N. W., you must single out your bird, one that goes off on your side, and don't take your eye off of him till you pull trigger. You will likely miss the first, probably the second, but don't be discouraged; keep trying, for you'll never kill one unless you shoot." N. W., aside: "But I kin mash ther beds when I ketch em in er coop uv corn storks! (aloud) All rite! yer bet I'll turn loose on 'em next trip."

"Now, N. W., when a dog points another bird, just come up, take your time, and kill it. Neither of us will shoot, so don't get the least excited. Ah! there's one before the little bitch; come on, N. W., (steady, Lettie! ca-areful, little gal!) get ready and I'll go in and flush it for you. There!" Bang!! like a mountain howitzer, goes old pot-metal, and much to the surprise of spectators down goes the quail. "Well done, old fellow; a little patience with perseverance, and you will be all right." N. W., elate with such unlooked for success, seemed inclined to try again; on every occasion, in fact, got to "puttin'" in a little too often to please his companions. He would shoot at a shadow and began to annoy the boys excessively, and really seemed to be the favored of the "fickle Goddess," for at every step up would go a quail in his front and down he would knock it. Covey after covey was found in rapid succession, and N. W. not only continued "ter shute," but to kill.

It mattered little where the bird went, old pot-metal seemed ready and was equal to the emergency, rarely failing to floor it. "Did you ever see such blind, nigger luck?" "No! I'm getting tired of the fellow's presumption. It will be necessary to remind him that we brought him to show us where the birds were and are paying him for catering to our pleasure. I say, N. W., will you drop down the hill to that stump and fetch the cartridges left there?" N. W.: "Yaas, soon's I kill this'n. 'Spect ter cum up ter Frankfort ter shute at ther fair, and wants all ther practice I kin git" (bang! down goes another). The thing had grown monotonous, and the boys were at a loss how to relieve themselves of so "taking" a companion. They feared to leave him, for, like most town boys, they had taken no accurate note of the course, and the horrors consequent to making another mistake arose in huge proportions before them, for they knew already that they were sold. But kind fortune had not entirely deserted them, for, when they had almost despaired of finding relief, the "dinner horn," summoning them to the hospitable board of Mr. —, awakened the echoes of neighboring hills and "brought them back to life."

At this signal they quit work, and after a brisk walk reached their destination safely, but in no amiable mood. Game pockets are now emptied of their contents, — counting 15; — 18; N. W., . . . 22, 23, 24, 25—boys, I guess Hollabird's pockets must leak; yer must'er killed more'n me!" A bright idea seizes —, who says: "N. W., we have letters to write, and won't shoot this afternoon." "All rite, boys; ef yer want ter shute ter-morrer, jest let me know, and I'll be on hand; and fetch ole 'Cap, he'll show yer young uns how ter find 'em!" But "ther boys" had learned enough—had caught a Tartar, and left for home on the first train, for N. W. is one of the best shots in "Sweet Owen."

Quails are much more numerous than usual in this section, so "ther boys" will content themselves with not going to N. W.'s territory this season. WARE.

A Chamois Hunt.

GRINDELWALD VALLEY, SWITZERLAND, }
Midsummer, 1878.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Grindelwald is two hours and a half to the south-east of Euterlaken. The valley is not very striking and is chiefly interesting as an introduction to the tramps among the glaciers and high Alps of the Oberland.

We came in this morning and while we were awaiting the preparations for a start, I noticed in the hall way of a chalet belonging to our guide, a handsome skin hanging from a peg. While we tarried he told the story of the hunt. I will give it in his own words as nearly as I can.

There were four of us the day we got that fellow; in fact, we poached for him. The law only permits us to shoot for the high game during the month of September. We paid fifty francs each for our license, and went out that month as often as we could, but the weather was bad and we never got any game. None of the Grindelwald hunters brought in any chamois that season; the Interlaken hunters got ten or twelve, all told, but they were forest chamois and easier to shoot, as well as more plenty. But ours are the mountain chamois, and they never come down into the woods. So we thought we must have one any way, and when the weather cleared in December, we got ready for our start. The men met here and each one had his mountain shoes with the iron spikes in the bottom, and shod round the heel as they shod horses in winter, and each one had a little knapsack with some spirits, and a little tea, some bread and sausage, and a cake of chocolate to nibble at when hungry.

Every man carried a gun, a breech-loader, and as they don't allow repeating arms in the mountains, our guns were all repeaters, for we wanted that chamois, and made up our minds not to miss him for lack of a spare bullet when the time came.

We had a good rope and a spirit lamp for all, and of course we each had our ice ax with the steel points at one end of the staff and the claw-like ax at the other. Everything depends at times on the rope and the ax; it will not do to miss an inch in the ticklish places, for it is far easier falling down than it is holding on, unless you are careful all the while. We took a lunch at midnight and soon after went out on the mountain. Near the beginning of the ascent an ice road must be cut, one step at a time, (and that is hard work and slow work, too) till we come up on the Kleine Grindelwald glacier over which we cross to the Brunnenhorn and the Mettenberg. At the gray of the dawn, after six hours, we were at the chalet in the glacier. We opened the door and went in to cook our breakfast, and we made tea from melted snow. In an hour after we went forward we sighted the chamois; through our glasses they looked like black specks on the snow. Above us and very far off, after three hours, we worked towards them and they saw us. At first they did not

take much notice, and two of us went forward while the other two climbed higher.

They have such large eyes that they seem to see behind them as well as in front. Nothing beats them for a keen scent. But they never start while they see you. If you disappear for a moment they will run a little way and hop upon a stone until they get you in sight, and if they can't soon see you they will strike alope across the mountains for nearly twenty miles.

"Well, two of us commenced climbing, and after two or three hours we got where we thought they must pass near by; there we made a signal to those below, who had kept in plain sight of the chamois, that they should go forward.

In an hour more they fired blind shots, and the chamois started to run. There were six of them in all, and for a time we thought that they had got off. But this fellow here, my brother, looked over a rock and saw him making off just in time to get a shy at him. He fired and the bullet went into his back through this hole just one side of the ridge of long hair along his spine. He gave one leap and fell more than three hundred feet. When he struck he hit a point of ice and knocked the tuft of hair from his hide which you see is wanting.

"Then it was a job, I tell you, to come at him, for it was no easy matter to get just to that spot. However, we made it in three hours, and then we split him open and took out the insides. We found his stomach plump and full of dried grass and little sprigs from the bushes, and he was in good order. We brought the hind and fore-legs together and slung him over our shoulders like a knapsack. Sometimes through the soft snow we drew him like a sled, but we carried him most of the way. We reached home at ten o'clock at night, having been out about twenty-two hours.

"Our licenses cost, for the four of us, 200 francs, and this skin, after we have had it dressed with alum, is worth thirty-five francs. But then, it is something not to let the season pass without shooting a chamois!"

This was the story, and when it was done we started for the glacier. ROMULUS.

On the Loading of Cartridge Cases With Schultze Powder.

As the commencement of the shooting season is now rapidly approaching, we think it desirable to publish without delay the result of a long series of experiments recently made with wads and powders, fuller details of which we propose to lay before our readers next week. With the aid of our new pressure gauge, we had ascertained that the explosive force exerted by Schultze powder varies greatly, and apparently in proportion to the pressure exerted in ramming it down in the case. Carefully regulating this pressure by means of a screw, we at first thought that the maximum might be arrived at, though not without considerable mechanical difficulties; but the variation was so trifling between the two extremes of no pressure and very great pressure, both of which gave feeble results, that we were non-plussed, until by accident we reached the clue.

It is perhaps needless for us to describe the exact nature of this discovery; but we may mention that it arose out of the failure of experiments intended to display to the manager of the Schultze Company's works the importance of exactly regulated pressure. As a matter of curiosity, however, it is deserving of notice, as a demonstration of the importance of avoiding any alteration in the previous conditions when repeating experiments. In arriving at our conclusion we had used moderately loose wads in brass cases; but in the presence of Mr. Griffiths we had recourse to another box considerably larger, though still No. 12. The result was exactly the reverse of what we expected; and, as the enlarged wad was the only change in the condition, we naturally concluded that the failure was due to this cause, and proceeded to test our conclusion as follows: Adopting the full average charge of 47 grains and 1½oz. shot, we began with a tight wad, and had four shots from a modified choke selected from Mr. F. Baker's stock by ourselves, without notice, the patterns made being 165, 187, 178, and 195. Then, putting in a loose one, 77 was the result. Six more tight wads resulted in 190, 160, 165, 164, 189, and 160. We then tried two loose wads consecutively, giving 47 and 56; then a tight one, with 166; and lastly a slightly loose one, resulting in 103. These experiments supported the new theory strongly; but, to leave no doubt, we determined to try a series of shots from the same gun all with tight wads, and extending to a number in excess of the twenty-five rounds to which the May trials were confined. To make the experiment still more clear, we increased the charge of powder to fifty-five grains, and obtained the following extraordinary good shooting, especially when we consider that it was not a score picked out of a lot, as was the case in May with the winning guns. This performance is almost sufficient to establish the principle we have discovered—all the shots being made with one barrel.

Pattern.	Penetration.	Recoil.	Pattern.	Penetration.	Recoil.
1 168	28	90	15 175	29	80
2 175	30	88	16 175	27	89
3 185	29	89	17 168	26	88
4 172	28	89	18 106	27	89
5 139	25	87	19 163	26	91
6 126	28	91	20 174	25	90
7 164	29	88	21 139	30	92
8 179	26	85	22 185	29	91
9 170	27	91	23 161	28	85
10 187	26	91	24 153	30	86½
11 164	28	89	25 205	31	91
12 190	29	90	26 172	27	94
13 145	24	89	27 148	29	91
14 180	25	89	28 169	26	90
Average penetration x 6 106.24					
Difference between lowest pattern and average pattern 57.28					
Recoil above 50 39.40					
Difference in recoil 7					
— 103.68					

Figure of merit

Comparing this figure with those made at the May trials, it will be seen that it is higher than any of the scores made even with picked guns, using Schultze powder, and is only exceeded by four of the figures made with black powder.

From the above experiments it would undoubtedly appear that pressure per se exerts no influence on Schultze powder, until it is carried so far as almost entirely to prevent ignition. Its only effect in a useful direction is to make the wad fill the calibre of the case, and in this way lead to a rapid ignition. But this end can be far more easily and surely effected by using a full-sized thin wad over the powder, and merely seating it exactly as is required for black powder, so as to ensure a sufficient initial resistance to allow of the necessary development of gas on ignition by the cap. This wad should on no account drop freely down into the case, and should be large enough to require some little force to drive it into its place. Over this a firm felt wad should be lightly placed, and over the shot a full-sized pink or grey edged wad, and not one of thin cardboard, such as is very frequently used. The hair wad, so successfully used by Mr. Baker in the May trials, seems to answer the purpose of fitting the calibre better than a harder woollen wad, and it is for this reason we think that it acted so efficiently where a loose black wad was adopted; but with a light black wad we prefer the hard and well-compressed woollen wad ordinarily adopted; and, loading in

this way, we have quite satisfied ourselves that the supposed drawback to the use of Schultze powder no longer exists.

If our readers will try either forty-seven grains or fifty-four grains loaded in the above way, they will easily satisfy themselves of the accuracy of our experiments, which we have great pleasure in placing at their service, and hope next week to add a great deal of additional information on this interesting subject.—*London Field.*

Dr. Carver's Shooting—Mr. Van Dyke Hits the Nail Squarely on the Head.

OMAHA, NEB.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The very excellent article of Mr. Van Dyke respecting shooting at moving objects, suggests several very important questions for sportsmen to give heed to. Dr. Carver has an undoubted right to display his "wonderful skill with the rifle" as best may suit his taste and convenience. No one who witnesses the performance will entertain the same degree of admiration for it that reading newspaper accounts will beget. Mr. Van Dyke hits the nail pretty squarely on the head. A little experience in that line will fully demonstrate the fact, that greater skill and judgment are required to bring down birds successfully at thirty to forty yards with a shot gun than to break the same number of glass balls with a rifle the distance Dr. Carver shot at Omaha in his match with John W. Petty. Mr. Petty's shooting in that match showed greater skill and better judgment than did the Doctor's, although beaten nine balls in the 500 shot at, and was entitled to and received the greater applause from the spectators. Dr. Carver's performance was received with the same degree of admiration and amusement that blind Tom's performances on the piano excite—wonderful in its way, yet automatic in execution.

The difficulty in hitting glass balls thrown up ten or twelve feet from the shooter is not so great as it may seem. A little practice will enable any expert rifleman to break them with greater ease and precision than he will imagine before he makes the trial.

Since Dr. Carver's exhibition of his style of shooting at Omaha, our rifleman, or some of them, have tried their skill at the business, and which has verified all I assert, i. e., that it is not a difficult task to break 80 in 100 under such circumstances. And some of them do even better than that. Hon. J. M. Thurston only last week broke 88 in 100, beating his opponent, who used a shot gun, the former shooting a Remington .23 rifle, the balls being thrown up from a point eighteen feet from him, the latter at eighteen yards rise. On another occasion the same gentleman broke fifty-four balls without a miss with the same rifle, and this too without extensive practice. But it is a different thing to shoot a bird flying at forty yards with a rifle, and the man who can successfully do that is an expert marksman, and must be possessed of an experienced and well-trained eye, nerve and judgment. It takes all of these qualities combined to accomplish it. I don't mean to do it occasionally, like the killing of two teal ducks, as Dr. Carver did at Omaha, which were incidents of a great number of shots, but I do mean to do it successfully, or a majority of the times trying it. It is all well enough to speak of such incidents, but certainly they should not be taken as representing every attempt. My own experience, as well as observation, teaches that the number of misses, as a rule, far outnumber the hits. And I hope this communication will be taken with even greater allowance as to the hits, for it is not intended to hit any one.

I send you herewith a score made to-day by the gentleman above referred to, in a match against a shot gun, since writing the above. Terms of the match between John M. Thurston and S. B. Hathaway, at Omaha, July 29, 1878: Thurston to shoot with a .22 Remington rifle at any distance he should choose, Hathaway to shoot a double shot gun, 18 yards rise, 50 glass balls each, resulting in a tie as follows:

SCORE.

Hathaway—11111 11111 11111 01111 11111 11111 10111 11111 11111
—48
Thurston—11111 01111 11111 01111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
—48

Mr. Thurston's balls were thrown up by Mr. Hathaway, standing 15 feet from the shooter. Mr. Thurston then shot at several balls thrown 50 to 60 feet high, breaking 3 out of 4 shot at. BOB WHITE.

WHERE TO GO FOR FINE SHOOTING.—Coffeyville, Kansas.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—It has been my intention for some time to write a few lines and let some of your many readers know what we are doing in this part of the country, but I am not a very able writer and it requires much courage and a great effort to make a trial.

We are situated two miles north of the line of the Indian Territory, 169 miles south of Kansas City, (this being the terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.), and seventy miles from the west line of Missouri. The Verdigris river flows a few hundred yards east of us, taking a southeasterly course until it empties its waters into the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, I. T. We have very poor fishing, the fish here consisting of catfish, drum-fish, a few bass, an occasional salmon, or wall-eye, as they are sometimes called, and an innumerable amount of gars. Now, during these warm days, we can see the gars fifty and a hundred in a drove slowly wending their way up stream.

Prairie chickens are not so plenty this year as they were last, neither were they so plenty last year as they were the year before; and I find by looking back four years that there were ten then to where there is one now. I have talked to several gentlemen on this subject, and they say the cause this year is on account of the heavy rains last Spring destroying their nests. This may be partially true, but I attribute the main cause to the wholesale slaughter and netting that is constantly kept up here during the winter months, and the game shipped to your city. We have a law in this state that provides that "game cannot be shipped out of the state," but I understand that the Adams Express Company made a test case of it, carried it up to the Supreme Court and it was pronounced unconstitutional.

This is a splendid country for hunting, and as "Bugle Bill" says, "no brush or fences in the way," would make it a grand place for holding field trials. We will have a splendid time this fall shooting quails, as there are thousands of them. I have flushed several coveys that were over half grown, but the majority of the young are quite small and some have not hatched.

Thursday being the opening day of our chicken season, I have been busy this afternoon loading shells and making preparations for a grand hunt, with what success, I will give you a report next week. KANSAS.

BLUFF TO MR. SQUIRES.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—In vol. 9, No. 23, appears a short communication from Henry C. Squires. I understand the correspondent is a wealthy gentleman of New York, and an extensive dealer in guns, and in the course of his business sells among other articles Dittmar powder. He censures my article on the same subject. As you well know, Mr. Editor, my study is the "dull quibbles of the law," and I am interested in no particular powder; I am the agent of no powder company. I wrote my opinion for the good—if my views were

intense during the last twenty-five birds, for it was not till the very last shot, which was fired by Bogardus, that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie. Bogardus was lustily cheered.

Gulf City Gun Club Tournament.

MOBILE, ALA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—This was the first organization of any shooting club here since the war, and has only been in existence a few months. We had the crack shots of New Orleans, Selma, Eufaula and Montgomery, to shoot against, and for amateurs, new at such practice, we think it a very creditable tournament. Our New Orleans friends, Cousin, Guillotte, LeBreton and Manning in the five double rises at 18 yards, killed ten birds each, though one of Manning's fell dead out of bounds, and they only scored 39 out of a possible 40. That is pretty good shooting.

On Friday night, after the tournament was over, and they did not quit as long as they could see a bird, the visiting knights of the shotgun met again with their knees under the mahogany, as the guests of the G. C. G. C., at the famous Battle House, where an elegant spread awaited them. This disposed of, there were a few toasts, a few speeches, and the interchange of hearty good feeling. This broke up at an early hour, to enable our Montgomery visitors to catch the night train, but it seemed to be the universal expression of all that the first tournament of the Gulf City Gun Club was a complete and gratifying success.

FIRST DAY.

Match No. 1.—Ten single rises, 21 yards; entrance \$5; four prizes—60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth.

SCORE.		
H. P. Vase.....	11111	11111-10
G. W. Tunstall.....	11111	11111-10
J. V. Guillotte.....	11111	11111-10
C. R. Harwell.....	11111	11101-9
W. T. Taylor.....	11111	11101-9
W. S. Goodall.....	11111	11110-9
S. T. Westcott.....	01111	11111-9
F. A. Cousin.....	11111	11101-9
E. T. Manning.....	11011	11111-9
J. H. Leigh.....	11111	10111-9
D. T. Webster.....	10111	11111-9
R. Felder.....	01111	11011-8
J. S. Marston.....	11101	01111-8
F. A. Sheffield.....	11111	01101-8
W. E. Gordon.....	01101	01111-8
W. H. Sheffield.....	01101	11111-8
J. M. Ladd.....	11111	10011-8
Frank Davis.....	01011	11111-8
T. S. Scales.....	11111	10101-8
T. B. Mastin.....	11101	10101-8
F. A. Malone.....	11101	10101-7
L. C. LeBreton.....	11011	10110-7
J. M. Mason.....	00111	10101-6
J. S. Alexander.....	00110	10101-6
W. D. Bizzell.....	01110	10101-5
J. Alston.....	01010	10101-5
A. Hollinger.....	01000	01111-5
W. B. Holt.....	10000	01111-5
James Buckley.....	00100	10110-4
Louis Hall.....	00000	11110-4
J. K. Renaud.....	00000	10101-3

Ties on 10 at 26 yards. 110-2 | Guillotte 100-1
Tunstall 110-2

Vase and Tunstall divided first money.

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 111-3 | Webster 111-3
Harwell 111-3
Taylor 111-3
Goodall 111-3
Cousin 111-3
Westcott 100-1

Second tie at 31 yards. 111-3 | Goodall 101-2
Webster 111-3
Harwell 110-2
Taylor 110-2

Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 111-3 | Felder 100-1
Sheffield 111-3
Marston 111-3
Ladd 101-2
Davis 110-2
Scales 110-2

Second tie at 31 yards. 111-3 | Marston 10w
Sheffield 111-3

Ties on 7 at 26 yards. 110-2 | LeBreton 110-2
Malone 110-2

Second tie at 31 yards. 110-2 | LeBreton 000-0
Malone 110-2

Match No. 2.—Five single rises, 31 yards rise, \$5 entrance; 4 prizes; 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth.

Louis Hall	11111	5	E. Carre	11111	4
G. W. Tunstall	11111	5	L. C. LeBreton	11001	3
H. P. Vase	11111	5	C. R. Harwell	01101	3
W. B. Holt	11111	5	W. T. Taylor	11010	3
F. A. Malone	11111	5	R. Felder	10010	2
C. L. Huger	11011	4	D. Gilmon	10001	2
F. A. Cousin	01111	4	C. C. Sherard	10100	2
J. V. Guillotte	11101	4	W. S. Goodall	00110	2
W. H. Sheffield	10111	4	W. D. Bizzell	00011	2
E. T. Manning	11011	4	James Buckley	00001	1
J. K. Renaud	01111	4	A. B. Woodcock	01000	1
J. M. Mason	11101	4	D. T. Webster	00001	1
T. S. Scales	11111	4	J. Alston	00000	0
Wm. Cottrill	11101	4			

Ties on 5, at 31 yards. 111-3 | Tunstall 110-2
Vase 111-3
Holt 111-3

Second tie, at 36 yards. 111-3 | Holt 0w
Hall 111-3
Vase 0w

Ties on 4, 31 yards. 111-3 | Mason 101-2
Huger 111-3
Cousin 111-3
Guillotte 111-3
Sheffield 111-3
Manning 101-2

Second tie, 36 yards. 111-3 | Huger 101-2
Cousin 111-3
Guillotte 111-3
Sheffield 101-2

Ties on 3, 31 yards. 111-3 | Taylor 01w
LeBreton 111-3
Harwell 0w

Ties on 2, 31 yards. 111-3 | Bizzell 0w
Felder 111-3
Gimmon 111-3
Sherard 110-2

Second tie, 36 yards. 110-2 | Gimmon 0w
Felder 110-2

Third match, 5 single rises, 31 yards; entrance \$2.50; two prizes; 60 per cent. to first, 40 per cent. to second.

C. L. Huger	11111	5	T. S. Scales	01110	3
W. S. Goodall	11111	5	E. Carr	10110	3
C. C. Sherard	11111	5	J. C. Turner	11100	3
W. B. Holt	10111	4	C. A. Holt	10110	3
G. W. Tunstall	11110	4	Frank Davis	01100	2
H. P. Vase	10111	4			

Ties on 5, 31 yards. 101-2 | Goodall 100-1
Huger 011-2
Sherard 011-2

Huger and Sherard divided first money.
The second prize was divided among W. B. Holt, G. W. Tunstall and H. P. Vase.

SECOND DAY.

First match; glass balls; Bogardus trap. Fifteen balls, 21 yards rise; entrance \$5. First prize 15 sacks Tatham Bros. chilled shot, offered by D. L. Randlett & Co., New Orleans, and one-quarter keg Laffin & Rand powder, offered by Wallace Wood, New Orleans. Second prize, 10 sacks Otis Leroy's chilled shot, offered by Wallace Wood, and one-quarter keg Laffin & Rand powder, also offered by Wallace Wood. Third prize, 8 sacks Thos. W. Sparks' chilled shot, offered by Frank A. Behan, of New Orleans. Fourth prize, one Bogardus glass ball trap, Behan, of New Orleans. Fifth prize, one Caldwell's chilled shot, offered by Folsom Bros., New Orleans. Sixth prize, one keg (25 lbs.) Hazard's powder, offered through C. G. Richards & Son, Mobile. Sixth prize, 2 sacks of Thos. W. Sparks' chilled shot, offered by Frank A. Behan, and 800 loaded shells, offered by Wallace Wood.

H. C. Davidson	11111	11111	11111-15		
H. P. Vase	10111	11111	11111-14		
L. C. LeBreton	11101	11101	11111-13		
J. V. Guillotte	11010	11111	11111-12		
F. A. Cousin	11011	11101	11111-12		
W. S. Goodall	11011	11110	11111-12		
E. T. Manning	11111	10001	11111-12		
G. W. Tunstall	11111	11111	11111-12		
J. K. Renaud	11111	11111	11111-12		
T. S. Scales	11111	11110	10101-12		
W. T. Taylor	11111	11110	10101-11		
Louis Hall	11101	11101	01101-11		
W. B. Holt	11101	11111	11110-11		
C. C. Sherard	11111	11101	00010-10		
C. P. Pollard	10110	10001	01111-10		
C. R. Harwell	10111	10111	01100-10		
S. J. Marston	10111	01101	01110-10		
J. S. Alexander	01111	11101	10100-10		
S. T. Westcott	11111	01101	01110-10		
Frank Davis	10111	10101	01110-10		
R. Felder	10111	01100	11111-10		
J. M. Ladd	10111	01100	11111-10		

C. A. Holt	01111	10110	11001-10		
W. H. Sheffield	01010	01011	11111-10		
J. Alston	11111	01010	10000-9		
E. Carre	01110	01010	01111-9		
J. M. Mason	10101	10100	01011-8		
Jas. Buckley	10011	00100	11101-8		
T. B. Mastin	01000	11001	10111-8		
F. A. Sheffield	01110	10011	01010-8		
D. T. Webster	11000	01001	00010-5		
D. Gilmon	10100	00101	00000-4		

Ties on 12 at 31 yards, miss and out.
Guillotte 11101-4 | Tunstall 11100-3
Cousin 0 | Renaud 0
Goodall 110 | Scales 10
Manning 10 | Taylor 0

Guillotte wins 4th.
Ties on 11 at 31 yards. 111-3 | Holt 0
Sherard 111-3

Hall and Sherard divide the 5th prize.
Ties on 10 at 31 yards. 111-3 | Ladd 110
Pollard 111-3
Holt 111-3
Harwell 111-3
Marston 110
Davis 110

Second tie, 36 yards. 111-3 | Harwell 0
Pollard 110-2
Holt 110-2

Second Match; five double rises: 18 yards; entrance \$5; three prizes; 50 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second; 20 per cent. to third.

F. A. Cousin	11111	11111-10	J. S. Alexander	11110	1110-7
J. V. Guillotte	11111	11111-10	R. Felder	10111	1110-7
L. C. LeBreton	11111	11111-10	W. B. Holt	10111	1110-7
G. W. Tunstall	11111	11111-10	S. T. Westcott	10110	1110-6
C. R. Harwell	11111	11111-10	F. A. Sheffield	10110	1110-6
E. T. Manning	11111	11111-10	W. S. Goodall	10110	1110-6
W. E. Gordon	10110	11111-10	D. T. Webster	10110	1110-6
J. N. Leigh	10111	11111-10	C. A. Holt	10110	1110-6
E. Carre	01110	11111-10	C. B. Woodcock	10110	1110-6
C. P. Pollard	11111	11111-10	J. Alston	10110	1110-6
W. T. Taylor	11111	11111-10	Jas. Buckley	10110	1110-6
T. S. Scales	11111	11111-10			

Ties on 10, 18 yards—Cousin, Guillotte and Le Breton divided the first money.
Ties on 9, 18 yards—Tunstall, Harwell and Manning divided second money.

Ties on 8, 18 yards—Gordon, Leigh and Carre divided the third money.
Third Match; five single rises at 31 yards; entrance \$5; four prizes; 40 per cent. to the first; 30 per cent. to the second; 20 per cent. to the third; 10 per cent. to the fourth.

L. C. LeBreton	11111	5	L. Hall	10011	3
Jas. Buckley	11110	4	F. A. Sheffield	00111	3
F. A. Cousin	11101	4	J. M. Ladd	11100	3
J. V. Guillotte	11101	4	J. N. Leigh	01101	3
W. H. Sheffield	11101	4	A. B. Woodcock	01100	2
G. W. Tunstall	11101	4	J. C. Turner	10100	2
T. S. Scales	11101	4	W. S. Goodall	10100	2
C. C. Sherard	11101	4	C. T. Pollard	10001	2
C. A. Holt	11101	4	H. L. Davidson	10001	2
H. P. Vase	11101	4	J. Alston	00011	2
J. M. Mason	11101	4	J. S. Alexander	00100	1
E. T. Manning	10110	3	W. B. Holt	00010	1
C. T. Huger	10011	3	Wm. Cottrill	10000	1

Ties on 4, 31 yards. 111-3 | W. H. Sheffield 0w
G. W. Tunstall 111-3
J. V. Guillotte 111-3
F. A. Cousin 111-3
Jas. Buckley 000-0

Second tie, 36 yards. 110-2 | F. A. Cousin 0w
J. V. Guillotte 100-1

Ties on 3, 31 yards. 111-3 | C. A. Holt 000-0
J. M. Ladd 10w
E. T. Manning 10w
J. H. Leigh 10w
H. P. Vase 00w
L. Hall 00w

Ties on two, 31 yards. 111-3 | J. C. Turner 0w
C. T. Pollard 111-3
W. S. Goodall 110-2
A. B. Woodcock 0w
H. C. Davidson 0w

Trap at Mud Lock, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Below find score of a shoot held at Mud Lock, July 25, under the management of C. H. Parker. The birds were furnished and handled by Mr. H. J. Williams, of Monroe, Wis. All the matches were shot under the rules of the N. Y. State Association except the double bird matches, which were 80 yards boundary.

D. Havill, referee; J. M. Corry, scorer; Geo. Travis, caller.
Entrance \$2, purse \$20; \$10 to first, \$6 to second, \$4 to third; 5 single rises each.

E. H. Mann 11111-5 | G. C. Luther 11000-2
R. B. Strong 01110-3 | H. J. Williams 10111-4
E. Crouch 10111-4 | C. H. Parker 10111-4
D. M. Lefever 01111-4 | Wm. Stallbaum 00110-2
Ed. Hudson 11111-5 | Wm. Foley 11011-4

Mann and Hudson divided first money.
Ties on 4 at 26 yards. 111-3 | Parker 111-3
Crouch 111-3
Lefever 111-3
Williams 111-3
Foley 111-3

Ties on 3 at 31 yards, miss and out. 10w
Crouch 0w
Lefever 11-2
Williams 111-3

Williams 2d money. Strong 3d money

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$2; purse \$18; \$9 to first, \$5.40 to second, \$3.60 to third; 5 single rises each.

Lefever 11111-5 | Williams 11011-4
Strong 10001-2 | Foley 11011-4
Mann 11011-4 | Parker 10101-3
Luther 11011-4 | Stallbaum 10011-3
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 26 yards, 3 birds. 111-3 | Hudson 0w
Lefever 1st money. 111-3
Ties on 4 at 26 yards, 3 birds. 111-3 | Williams *w
Mann 111-3
Luther 111-3
Foley 110-2

Ties on 3, 31 yards, 3 birds. 0w
Mann 0w
Luther 110-2

Luther 2d money. 110-2
Ties on 3, at 26 yards, 3 birds. 101-2 | Stallbaum 110-2
Parker 101-2

Ties on 2 at 31 yards, 3 birds. 101-2 | Stallbaum 00w
Parker 101-2

Parker 3d money.

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$3; purse \$36; \$18 to first, \$10.80 to second, \$7.20 to third; 10 single rises each.

Lefever	11111	11111-10	Mann	11011	11110-8
Strong	00001	10110-4	Luther	11010	11111-7
Williams	01011	10110-6	Ed. Lodder	01011	10000-4
Hudson	11111	11111-9	K. S. Prettie	11111	11111-10
Crouch	10111	11111-9	Stallbaum	00111	10111-7
Lefever	11111	01111-8	C. Parker	11111	11111-9
Thos. Kimber, Jr.	01111	01111-8			

Lefever and Prettie divided 1st money; Hudson, Crouch and Parker divided 2d; Kimber and Mann divided 3d.

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$2; purse \$28; \$14 to first, \$8.40 to second, \$5.60 to third.

Crouch 01111-4 | Strong 11101-4
G. Parker 10111-4 | Luther 11010-3
Hudson 11111-5 | Williams 11011-4
Dick Prettie 01111-4 | D. Brown 10000-2
Lefever 11111-5 | Stallbaum 01010-2
Mann 01111-4 | Foley 11111-5
Alex Storrs 01011-3 | C. Parker 11111-5
Wm. Prettie 10001-2

*Shot for birds only.
Ties on 5 at 26 yards, 3 birds. 111-3 | Foley 110-2
Hudson 111-3
Lefever 111-3
C. Parker 111-3

Ties on 3 at 31 yards, 3 birds. 10w
Lefever 10w
Hudson 111-3
Parker 10w

Hudson 1st money.
Ties on 4 at 26 yards, 3 birds. 111-3 | Mann 111-3
Crouch 10w
G. Parker 111-3
Dick Prettie 10w
Williams 0w

G. Parker and Mann divided 2d money; Luther, 3d money.
SAME DAY.—Entrance \$2; purse \$28; \$13 to first, \$7.80 to second, \$5.20 to third; 5 single rises each.

Lefever	10011-3	Ed. Lodder	10100-2
Hudson	01111-4	Luther	11111-5
Mann	11111-5	Stallbaum	10011-3
G. Parker	10101-3	Foley	11101-4
Dick Prettie	10111-4	Wm. Prettie	10110-3
Storrs*	10000-1	C. Parker	11101-3
D. Brown	10101-3	Williams	11111-5
*Shot for birds only			

Book Notices.

"The Amours of Philippe; a History of Philippe's Love Affairs," by Octave Feuillet, translated from the French, complete and unabridged, by Mrs. Mary Neal Sherwood, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It can be said of Octave Feuillet, as of very few French novelists, that he writes for the world and not simply for Paris. He writes of French life, but of a life which Americans can understand, and not of a life which Americans are so foreign to all our natural sympathies, but which is brought before us again and again in the work of all the Parisian novelists of the day. This, his latest romance, has just been completed in *Le Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Paris, passed through three editions in three days, and has been charmingly translated for Peterson's American edition, and is as strong and as earnest as any of the stories that have made Octave Feuillet's world-wide fame, being a series of closely drawn pictures of French social life by a dramatist and novelist who finishes as well as sketches his pictures, and who lives—not only exists—in the world that he paints. The volume is issued very neatly, in uniform style with "Theo," "Bessie's Six Lovers," and "That Girl of Mine," and must have a large sale, as the price of it is but Fifty Cents a copy, and it will be found for sale by all book-sellers, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting Fifty Cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by Janeen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

VITALITY OF A SHARK'S HEART.—The Providence Press tells this story appropos of a shark story in *Wide Awake*, written by Dr. J. T. Payne: "He describes the capture of a shark and its dissection at sea, and says that after the heart had been removed from the body and placed upon the deck 'it kept up its contractions for a period of twenty minutes or half an hour, just the same as when in place and performing its office of pumping the blood to the various parts of the body.' We, in company with the late Surgeon McGregor, used to enjoy annually a shark-fishing excursion. One season we rendezvoused at Edgartown, and fished for the monster off 'Capoge.' We caught among others a fellow of splendid pluck and proportions, and decided to dissect him. We landed him upon an old wharf in Edgartown, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded in true surgeon's style. We opened him, took out his immense jaws, which, when opened, passed over to the extreme of our shoulders, and afterward found his heart expanding and contracting as if in life, though the body was devoid of blood. We cut the heart out, placed it upon an inverted iron try-kettle used by whalers, and proceeded with our work. After we had finished—it was nearly dark—we took the jaw and the heart, the latter still pumping, to our hotel, and placed the latter upon a stone post, while we went in and had our supper. We took a lantern with us and examined that marvelous heart again. It was still contracting, though feebly, and its last quiver, about 8:30 o'clock, was merely a spasm. Dr. Payne's story is not as marvelous as ours, and we vouch for its truthfulness."

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head (excepting Kennel advertisements) which must go under their proper department) inserted for Three Cents for each word. The money must be sent with the advertisement.

FERRITS.—Forty young ferrets at \$3 each. L. S. HUDSON, Lansing, Mich. 9-25-11

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning by W. PHILLIPS, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 121 Dearborn St., Chicago. 9-25-11

SHOOTING COATS.—Write to W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Ind., for price list of sportmen's clothing. A good suit of waterproof duck, cheap. Hints on Dog Breaking, a pamphlet, 25c. 9-8-11

FISHING TACKLE.—Send to Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, New York, for price list of Fish Hooks, Rods, Reels, Lines, and every description of Fishing Tackle. Fine goods for sportmen a specialty. 7-13-11

GUNS.—Choked bored and made to shoot as close as desired. A full stock of guns and sporting goods always on hand. J. R. BUCKNUM, Atchison, Kansas. 9-19-11

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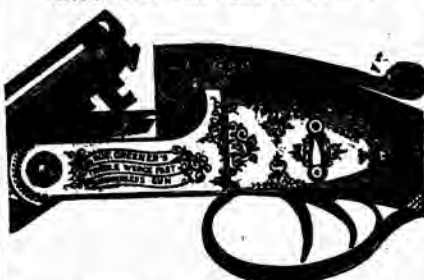
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